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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

12 O'CLOCK, M.

New York Fagins.

ast Saturday evening, in New York, a de- it was made by the police on two dens of ne, the like whereof few persons would have eved existed in this country. They were n situated in the vicinity of the classic ighborhood known as "The Five Points" and e kept by a couple of Italian scoundrels ed Luco and Guilarda. The descent ap- rs to have been skillfully planned and exe- ed. On taking possession the police found one place no less than sixty three boys, ging from nine to thirteen years, many of om the officers recognized as professional ak thieves and pickpockets, and the whole ning as motley a group of filth-bedaubed, ged, foul mouthed rapscallions as ever gath- d about the hearthstone of old Fagin, of ver Twist fame. The spacious room, which s redolent with the fumes of bad liquor and ap cigars, contained all the apparatus of a nishing gambling hell, card tables, dice uds, roulette boards, etc., about which were tered groups of youthful gamblers, in all ges of intoxication, from whose throats went a babel of sound which pandemonium itself ght try in vain to rival. All nationalities re represented in the motley assemblage—e merican, Irish, German, Dutch, Spanish, lian and English, with a slight sprinkling of icans and Chinese. At the other place were nd forty two lads of like age and character as e captured at the twin ranch, in Republican t, all of whom were engaged in the like elee- ingpursuits. It is satisfactory to know that one inmate of either house escaped, and the ire batch, including Luco and Guilarda, and artner named Cobo, were marched off to the ion house.

Judicious Clemency.

loran, who was some time ago convicted of murder of Ellen Kearney at Roxbury, Mas- husetts, and sentenced to be hanged, has t his sentence commuted to imprisonment life by the Governor and Council of the e. There were palliating circumstances nected with the crime. A short time before killed her he was informed by a companion the girl that "she did not care for him and s going with others, and went with him only t his money." He had evidence, moreover, t she had been guilty of infidelity towards o, and the proof of her treachery was such o throw him into a paroxysm of uncontrolla- rage. While in this state of ungovernable citement he procured a loaded pistol and ot his victim. Instead of attempting to ape he voluntarily surrendered himself to police, and frankly related the circum- ces of the case. The Rev. Dr. Dexter, a well- own advocate of capital punishment in rme cases, Rev. Mr. Olmstead, editor of the *Ichman and Reflector*, Hon. John C. Park and rthor Andrew appeared on his behalf before Council, and their prayer was granted animously. A singular circumstance brought ght on the hearing was the fact that one f the jury before whom Moran was tried for a verdict of murder in the second ree only, but they consented to agree with other half, in the conviction that he would ain a new trial. Their doing so was certainly onstructive violation of their oath, and can ther be excused nor defended.

Slackwater to Morgantown, West Va.

he Morgantown *Post* exultantly chronicles vote of Morgantown in favor of slackwater provement, as follows: "Wednesday last, the r fixed by the Council for taking the vote of freeholders of Morgantown as to whether y would authorize the Council to subscribe 000 to the capital stock of the Marion and nongalia Slackwater Company, was a day g to be remembered. A spirit unprecedented e taken, and only one vote was polled inst the subscription. We did not believe old town had so much enterprise in it. ip! hurrah! Bring out the old le and let us have a rousing old the shooting iron and let her pop- e let the board of Commissioners who were ointed to buy Legislative books for scription or may be the coming legislature y upon a new set. Our streets will be full plenty of men who have their pockets full reen backs hunting for the Slackwater sub- ption books. Open up your cellars and let ing, people unearth their hidden treas- The 'one dollar' and 'two dollar' currency l be damned in a different style from that ich has questioned our morality for the past y years. We expect soon to see the 'Child- ' and 'Fayette' landing daily at our wharf a few months."

Senator from Rush county, Indiana,

IR. CULLEN, a Senator from Rush county, liana, has introduced a bill into the Legisla- e of that State, for the purpose of depriving trial drunkards of the control of their estates. Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago st thinks the bill a good one, but susceptible wholesome amendment. He says, "for in- nce it might be well enough to add devotees he faro-table, speculators in petroleum, ad- nces to the Stonewall fund for the libera- of Ireland, people who attempt on the chest prevocation, to establish daily news- ers, and, in fact, all reckless, ne'er-do wells, e list of those covered by the humane pro- ions of his bill. Whenever it is manifest ta fellow is squandering his substance in ious living of any kind—as dogs, billiards, horses, gay apparel, wine or women, let m be taken before the Judge and have a uardian appointed; or better still, confiscate estate, give it to the missing fund, and ream the culprit for the term of penal servi- e."

Rheumatism.

HREVEPORT, in the State of Louisiana, st be a delightful place to live in. The *thwestern*, a paper published there, under the d of "A Good Day for Killing," says:

ast Thursday was a very good day for shuffling "the mortal coil" in this city. Early in the rning a worthy young man, clerking in a re at Magnoliaville, accidentally dropped his olver, which caused it to go off, shooting him ough the body, causing instant death. Later he day a freedman and his son got into a rral about a mule, which resulted in the son otting his father through the head, killing instantly. Late that night a gambler, ed Turner, at a ball given by the *nymphs du e*, on the corner of Edward and Texas streets, ner lit greeted a day or two and expired. Bar- nade his escape. Turner was a carpenter by le, but was often found about the drinking on than in the shop.

eople must be rather astonished to find them- ves going to bed alive down there.

Rapid Travelling.

HE work on the great Pacific Railroad is g pushed with great energy. The cars now to Cicero, within 18 miles of the summit of Sierra Nevada, and a force of 2,000 laborers at work on the other side, grading and king on the track along the Truckee River. enterprise of the present day has been more rgetically pushed than this, and the coming mer will enable them to accomplete the link, bably, over the summit. At present the st depth of snow necessarily suspends work hat point. As it is the cars come into Sac- mento with two feet of snow on their roofs, senting a novel and cooling aspect of a warm to the linen clad Sacramentans. Cicero is e 6,000 feet higher than Sacramento, and a of a thousand feet higher is yet to be sur- unted to cross the summit. The steepest de thus far necessary to overcome has been feet to the mile, being second only to the ingvanhia road, we believe.

Spirit of Defiance.

f defiance of anything of more importance ally over and get excited about, the New k Clubs, where yachtsmen and sporting tlemen gather, and exchange the card, pis- ed by Commodore McVicker of the New k Club in the London *Times* of January 21, ing that he was the only member of the b that enjoyed the distinguished honor of ng presented to the Queen. Now, as the don *Times* on the previous day, distinctly nounced that the owner of the winning t was presented to Her Majesty, along with Commodore, a nice yacht, the veracity is ted, which the yachtsmen here are unani- sly asseverated. They don't like the idea that a modore who would open a swing steamer, would not go in a yacht, should thus be lishing himself in the light of a monopolist all the honors."

Slavery.

HE matter of law does not flourish is the ab- ce in most parts of Germany, but practically ers into all the most important of social insactions. From God's law down to those of cannibals, if they are supposed to have any, blood is improved according to the quality he law to which it is in obedience. Even the nest German" feels the force of law ingnout his entire circulation to the tips of eet's ends. If his business transactions are not ay as the Yankee's, the laws have helped to m him steady; and if he is more honest than an bee it is because he has more practice un- the law. Put a two penny Yankee ng real Germans, and his blackguardism would ome a surname of quite a contrary signifi- ce. The same is generally true of the three leak to twopennies, makes the Ger- n look after a half kreutzer.

Strange thing lately occurred in Cincinnati.

A pious and devoted Quaker has been ering among the poor and neglected ones of city, as an evangelist. For several reasons friends and conductors of the different legelical denominations thought it desirable t he should be ordained. Accordingly an ssional council was called, composed of eral religious denominations, and one of Baptist churches was also invited to take t in the deliberations. The Baptists declined invitation, as the candidate had not been ained. But the good brother was ordained, rtheless, and it is believed that the non- imation of one seed will not in the least barrass the interference of the faithful ther's ilge, or the effect of the Gospel he claims. Was the good brother's work in- ved by the ordination?

Professor at the Sorbonne,

PROFESSOR at the Sorbonne, M. Giraud, mer Minister, opened his course of lectures, w days ago, on international law, and in the rse of his first lecture attacked the policy of ole XVI. in aiding the Americans to obtain ir independence, and in signing the treaty 1783. He declared that the only healthy icy for France was that enunciated by Na- leon III. in the Congress of 1856—the policy non-intervention. The professor is a Rous- tist, and therefore failed to tell his hearers at he thought of the French intervention in ico.

The New York *Evening Gazette* says:

THE New York *Evening Gazette* says: "Since close of the war nearly all the broken down arding schools in the vicinity of New York ve been changed into military schools. The ect is that young prigs of cadets are every- ere to be seen. The main ambition of the ools seems to be to deck out the boys in brass stripes and feathers. All of which must be ry pleasant to soldiers of the regular army ose uniforms are imitated with great exact- ss."

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Nebraska and Colorado.

Bills Passed in the Senate as Amended in the House.

Discussion of Tenure of Office Bill.

Mr. Cowan Gives the Number of Removals by the President.

Mr. Stevens's Enabling Act.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, Denounces It in a Strong Speech.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Overland Subsidy Again Stricken Out.

Important Action of Committee on Banking.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 16, 1867.

In the Senate to day the House amendments to the bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska were concurred in, and the bills now go to the President. The provisions about which there has been so much debate are attached to each bill in the following language:

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition, that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental conditions and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete; said State Legislature shall be composed of the Senatorial Governor within thirty days after the passage of this act to act upon the condition aforesaid herein."

The vote in the Senate on concurring in the House Amendment was twenty-eight to fourteen, just enough to pass it over the veto. The vote by which the bills passed the House yesterday, was 103 to 55, with several absentees in favor of them. Ten were absent from the Senate to-day, of whom six are counted for the bills over a veto.

The Tenure of Office.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the bill to regulate the tenure of office, without reaching any conclusion.

Removals from Office.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cowan replied to a speech made recently by Mr. Sherman, in which the latter charged that there had been two thousand removals from office during the past year. Mr. Cowan said the whole number of officers in the gift of the President was but 2,431. In these there had been four hundred and forty-six removals by Mr. Johnson. The State Department had 900 officers, from among which there had been 126 removals; the Treasury, 1,000 officers, among which there had been 179 removals; the Interior 210, from among which there had been 21 removals; the postoffice 709, from among which there had been 14 removals, and the Attorney General 202, from among which there had been nineteen removals.

Mr. Sherman replied that if this statement was correct, Ohio must have come in for more than her share of removals, as nearly every prominent Federal officer had been removed there for political reasons.

Stevens's Enabling Act.

The House to day took up Thad. Stevens's enabling bill, and will consider it from day to day until disposed of. The bill provides for the calling of State conventions in the ten insurgent States, to which delegates are to be elected, to form a new State government on the basis of universal suffrage, except to reject the new State constitutions are to declare for general suffrage and be acceptable to Congress.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio spoke for an hour and a half against the bill, and denounced it in severe terms. He said it was the same as the destruction instead of reunion, and contemplated patching up restoration in a manner almost fatal to the Republic. The speech attracted great attention.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, followed in a written speech, opposing the bill and the Constitutional Amendment, and warmly indorsing the administration.

There are twenty members on the Speaker's list, who desire to speak on this bill.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House then finished in Committee of the Whole, the Legislative Appropriation Bill, and struck out, for the payment of a subsidy of forty thousand dollars for the Overland Telegraph Line. The House claims that the Company have not carried out the law on this subject.

Memorials.

Memorials were laid before the House Committee on Commerce to day from the Chicago Board of Trade, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Marquette, and from the Cleveland Board of Trade for the improvement of the harbor of that city.

A memorial from the Cincinnati Soldiers' Union, praying for an equalization of Pension laws, was laid before the House Pension Committee.

National Union Executive Committee.

The National Union Executive Committee, of which Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, is Chairman, will meet here to-morrow for a business session.

Murder of Colored Soldiers.

General Sickles testified before the special Committee of the House to-day on the murder of colored soldiers in South Carolina. He added that in one portion of the State the outrages on the freedmen were very extensive.

The Randall Financial Bill.

The Committee on Banking of the House held an important meeting to-day, and virtually decided in favor of what is known as the Randall bill, which substitutes legal tender notes for the National Bank notes, and requires the banks to give up their bonds and their notes, and receive in return therefor greenbacks. An amendment was adopted to the bill giving any individual the right to gather National Bank notes and present them to the Treasurer for redemption in greenbacks.

Veto Prepared.

It is stated to-night that the President has prepared a veto of the bill providing for universal suffrage in the territories.

The Gold Bill.

The ways and means committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow on the Gold Bill. It is very evident that they will do nothing towards sudden contraction.

Secretary Seward in the House.

Secretary Seward visited the House to-day and took a seat by Thad. Stevens, where he remained in conversation for some time. But two members approached his seat and spoke to him, and he subsequently left the House in company with Mr. Bingham.

The Tariff.

The Tariff Bill will not be taken up in the Senate until Monday next.

The White House.

There was a very large attendance at the White House to-day, composed of Senators, Representatives and citizens, seeking and securing interviews with the President. During the morning the Minister of the Sandwich Islands had an audience with the President.

The New Orleans Riots.

General Baird, commanding at New Orleans, continued his evidence to-day before the Special Committee on the riots there. Full copies of the Military Commission's report have been prepared by Secretary Stanton to lay before this Committee.

Gov. Orr,

Of South Carolina, arrived here to night, and had an interview with the President.

The Mineral Specimens

From Idaho and Colorado, which are on their way to the Paris Exposition, were exhibited to-day to the Committee of the two Houses. The specimens are silver ore, weighing two hundred pounds, and are heavily charged with the specimens of metal.

Personal.

Horace Greeley, John Minor Botts and Thad. Stevens occupied the same sofa in the House Hall to-day for a considerable time during Mr. Bingham's speech. General Sickles was present on the floor of the House for some time to-day.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

BILL APPROVED,

The President has approved the bill suspending payment of money to persons claiming the labor or service of colored volunteer or drafted men.

GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

At a meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, an amendatory bill substitute was developed in favor of Randall's bill substituting greenbacks for National Bank issues, and the indications are that the bill will be reported unfavorably to the House in a few days.

FROM ASPINWALL.

The United States steamer Ashuelot arrived at Singapore, November 12th, all well, and would sail for Hong Kong.

IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

Nearly all the States are represented at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, in session here. The members generally report trade depressed, owing to inability to compete with foreign manufacturers. The meeting will probably take some action in reference to the tariff bill pending in Congress.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles's testimony before the Congressional Committee in relation to affairs in South Carolina is very strong. He declares that many counties require constant military control to secure to the freedmen any of their rights.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee hold a special meeting to morrow to consider Boutwell's gold bill.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

From the statement made by Senator Cowan to-day, it appears that of 157 removals in the Postoffice Department, 123 were for political reasons; of 357 nominations to civil office made during the present session, five have been acted on.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is understood the plan agreed upon by the leaders in the impeachment movement is to suspend the President as soon as articles are prepared, Mr. Wade stepping into his (the President's) position. It is also proposed to prolong the trial until Mr. Johnson's regular term of office shall have expired, and in the meanwhite the South is to be reconstructed again.

INTERNAL REVENUE CIRCULAR.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to collectors, that all spirits for which bonds for transportation have been given are to be seized if found elsewhere than in transit to the warehouse for which a permit is issued, unless it is clear the transportation commenced before the 20th inst. Only those spirits which have been regularly withdrawn from warehouse upon payment of tax can be regarded as legitimate objects of traffic. Bonds must not be cancelled except on proof of receipt into warehouse, or proof of some special circumstances which have rendered literal compliance with the condition of the bond impossible.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Act Relative to People's Bank of Pittsburgh.

Farewell Visit to Governor Curtin.

Brief Speech from the Retiring Executive.

His Departure from Harrisburg.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 16, 1867.

SENATE.

Petitions Presented.

The Equal Rights Association presented a petition against the passage of the Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Bigham—A petition in favor of vacating Spruce alley, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—An act to protect joint tenants and others.

Also an act to repeal an act relative to bounties in Brady township, Butler Co. Passed.

Mr. Bigham—An act to incorporate the People's Bank of Pittsburgh.

On motion of General Candless, the Senate unanimously resolved to pay their respects to the retiring Governor, Hon. A. G. Curtin.

Afternoon Session.

Senator Bigham concluded his speech on the Constitutional Amendments.

Adjourned until seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. McKee presented an act to appoint an additional Notary Public in Allegheny county. Bill passed.

A committee on the contested seat of Col. Linton were drawn and ordered to meet at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Senate met the House in joint convention, agreeable to the acts of Congress and of the Legislature, to cast the vote for United States Senator, when Simon Cameron was declared to be elected.

The House then adjourned to bid farewell to the retiring Governor, who addressed them, thanking them for their kindness, and presented him in the discharge of his official duties during the six years he had occupied the Gubernatorial chair, and commended to their special care the wounded soldiers, and the children of those who fell in the late war.

After bidding them an affectionate farewell, Governor Curtin took his departure from Harrisburg.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 16.—West Virginia has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The vote in the House on its passage stood 12 to 11.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 16.—The joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate, ayes 29, nays 18—a silent party vote. In the House, the bill to publish speeches for the session, at a cost of thousand dollars, is under discussion. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Illinois.

ALBANY, January 16.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature requiring the railroad companies to carry soldiers' baggage and sell tickets over all connecting roads.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, JANUARY 16.—The Senate passed a resolution by a vote of 21 to 1, disfranchising rebels.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 16.—The Maine Senate concurred with the House in ratifying the Constitutional Amendments.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 16.—There was a quorum in both Houses of the Legislature to-day. A resolution was adopted to extend the session beyond the constitutional limit of thirty days.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, says both houses of the Arkansas Legislature passed the bill reducing State tax to one-half per cent. Also, the bill providing for the relief of disabled soldiers, and supplying them with artificial limbs; also, for support of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 16,
POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The mails between New York and Washington will hereafter be received along the route by postal cars attached to through express trains.

THE BUTLER SUITS.

The five cases for false imprisonment, etc., against General Butler, which have been on the dockets of the Supreme Court of New York, have been transferred to the United States Court by order of Presiding Judge Barnard, of the former tribunal.

NOT GUILTY.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty in the case of Zadoc Street, whose evidence was that he never saw Mrs. Freeman, with whom he was charged with eloping from Chicago, until he saw her in Philadelphia, and that he merely escorted her home to this city.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Captain Samuel Hazard, of the United States Navy, died yesterday morning.

Shocking Accident.

CORUNG, January 16. The mother of Hon. John Hamilton, Solicitor General of Canada, was burned so badly by her clothes taking fire from a grate, that she died in a few hours after twenty-four hours subsequently. Mr. Cassels, her son-in-law, was severely burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

Fire in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 16.—The clothing store of Isadore Rechtman and the boot and shoe store of W. T. Gilbert, the upper floors occupied as a variety store, by Mr. Wilson, were burnt last night. The inmates narrowly escaped. Loss $15,000, partially insured.

From Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., January 16.—The ice bridge to Cape Vincent is reported safe, and the ice running regularly. Booth's cloth mills, near Oddessy, were burned. Loss $10,000.

Fire at Portsmouth, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 15.—Forbes & Britt's boat house, Fitzhugh's bakery, and Mule's bakery, at Portsmouth, were burnt yesterday. Loss $15,000, partly insured.

Fenian Convicted.

TORONTO, January 16.—Another Fenian, Daniel Quinn, was convicted to day.

Wonderful Windfalls.

England is the country of remarkable windfalls—of fortunes falling from the skies, in the most unexpected and fairy tale fashion. An ex-policeman of London, the other day, came into a property of $70,000. He had been living on the police pension of fourteen shillings a week, which is given after twenty years' faithful service. The lawyer who got it for him made it a condition that he should give $15,000 to his poor relations, and another $15,000 to certain hospitals for the benefit of the poor. Another old Scotchman, one Ferguson, has just died immensely rich—died very suddenly as he was signing a check for $50,000. He was struck with paralysis when the name was half written. He left his property to charities and to hundreds of poor people, who had had a lottery ticket neglected. Day laborers, masons, carpenters, and in one case a poor fish hawker, suddenly found themselves of thousands by a lottery in which they had not even bought a ticket. The fact had been forgotten. The old man died for forty years, so he left a sum for the spread of the Gospel. The case of Mr. D. H. House, the once famous medium, is most curious of all. He was perfectly penniless and in great trouble; he clung to the valuable presents he had received—keepsakes he would scarcely have parted with to keep him from starving; and his Russian wife were only at the end of a tedious litigation. At this juncture, a cousin died lately, and an entire stranger, adopted him for her son and heir. She gave him $120,000 in cash, just for his benefit, and a few days ago handed him a Christmas box of $30,000. "Why," said he, looking at this little token of maternal affection, "it is like a fairy tale, isn't it?" And the best of it is that the adopted son and mother are perfectly delighted with each other. It should be remembered that all the above sums must be calculated on a gold basis.

A St. Joe., Mo., distiller mourns over the degeneracy of the race, because he has had to pay $16 80 revenue tax on the whisky manufactured by him during the month of November, 1866. He might well mourn over the degeneracy of his own race, which had produced a man who would make the colossal profits this tax represents out of the crime and suffering of the community.

BY THE CABLE.

Religious Intolerance in Rome

Removal of American Church Ordered.

Opposition to Reorganization of the Austrian Army.

Religious Intolerance.

LONDON, January 16.—The London *Times* publishes a letter from Florence, which says: General King, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American church outside the walls of the city. General King has complied, and will hire a place for the purpose.

Reorganization of the Austrian Army.

PESTH, January 15.—By nearly a unanimous vote the Hungarian Diet agreed to send an address condemning the reorganization of the army.

Banquet.

PARIS, January 15.—M. Thiers is about to give a grand banquet to the Opposition. The Orleanist and Democratic Deputies have united.

Banquet to J. G. Bennett, Jr.

PARIS, January 16.—The Americans in this city give a banquet to morrow to James Gordon Bennett, Jr.

Yachtsmen Coming Home.

LONDON, January 16.—Captain Samuels, who commanded the Henrietta, Mr. Lorillard, owner of the Vesta, and Colonel Taylor, of the United States Army, leave to-day by steamer for New York.

Greeks Dined by a Russian Minister.

VIENNA, January 16.—The Russian Minister gave a dinner last night to the Greeks in this city, at which he presented a toast to the welfare of Greece.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 16—The money market is unchanged: Consols 90; American Securities generally unsettered; Erie open as with slight advance, and quoted at 45.

LONDON, January 16 evening.—Consols closed at 90⅞, for money; 5-20s, 72⅝; Illinois Central, 81¾; Erie, 46¾.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 16, evening.—United States bonds, 72.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 16, evening.—Cotton market firmer, but quotations unchanged; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Frozen to Death—Silver Wedding—Sabbath School Convention—Soldiers' Fair and Festival.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, January 15, 1867.

On last Friday morning, Mr. Wesley Buchanan was found frozen to death a few rods from his own residence, on the plank road leading from this place to Richmond. He had been in the city the day before, and had imbibed too freely of liquor, he was unable to reach his home, and laid down to freeze to death. He leaves a wife and children. Mr. F. A. Cooper, a saloon keeper on Market street, died on Saturday night after a brief illness, leaving a family to mourn his loss.

The event of the week in our city has been the silver wedding of Dr. Thomas Johnson and lady, which was celebrated on Saturday evening, at their residence, on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, large numbers of their relatives and friends from different parts of the country came up to participate in the festivities of the occasion, bringing with them many silver presents as testimonials of their regard, friendship and esteem for the lady and gent, and we had glided so pleasantly together along the stream of time for twenty-five years. A pleasant episode in the evening's entertainment was the remarks of Rev. C. G. Beatty, D. D., who had officiated at the time when they were united in wedlock. It is hoped that this couple will survive until the golden wedding day rolls round, and that their future will be as bright and cheerful as their past has been.

A Sabbath school convention was held on Saturday last by some of the friends of the Sabbath school cause, calling for a convention of representatives from all the schools in the Jefferson County convention, the Fifth Street Methodist Church of this city, on the motion to elect the object of the meeting is to organize a County Association acoirding to the rules adopted by the State Convention of Ohio. From present indications, the meeting will be largely attended, and will be one of great interest. We hope that the effort to get up the people hereabouts to the importance of this religious enterprise.

A fine address was being made by the Soldiers and Sailors' League to build a fair and festival in this city, on Saturday last, but was stormy. As anything of this kind would be a failure without the assistance of the ladies, the motion was made to postpone until the ladies of Society to take charge of the matter. This is anticipating the time when the ladies will be won for itself a good name, under the efficient Presidency of Mrs. Hon. T. L. Jewett, in the all they have undertaken, which is the case in hand, and the fact that they have consented to conduct the forthcoming fair is the harbinger of success. Already the sum of $1,500 for the fund which is being raised in this county to build a home for the needy soldiers and Mr. Major, the memory of those who fell in freedom's cause in the late war.

The weather in this section the last six weeks has been all that could be desired. We have had a continuous season of sleighing, and the ground is covered with a good bed of snow, affording protection to the grain and keeping the soil in a moist condition. Consequently the good skating park in this city would certainly have added much to the pleasure of our young folks this season. But as we have not advanced that far in the spirit of the times, those who are fond of that kind of amusement were compelled to resort to the creeks and river shores adjacent to the city. Could we only have had the advantage of a park, and will ere another winter put to a good use the facilities we possess in the form of the Ohio, Marquette, and supplying them with artificial limbs; also, for support of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

B.

A Visit to the Canadian Gold Mines.

During the past week, in company with M. Michel and two or three other gentlemen, we visited the Gaudet mines, situated in the county of Madoc, of which so much has been written and said. Through the kindness of Mr. Richardson we obtained admittance to the shaft which had been sunk, to see and judge for ourselves. It was a novel sight indeed, descending in the dim light prevented the eager gold seeker from seeing much to admire, other than massive walls of rock and quartz. The cavity, hole, crevice, or whatever it may be termed, out of which so much decomposed quartz has been taken, is now of formidable dimensions, sufficiently large to admit a dozen persons into it, or indeed a small army if lying down in the dark. Such was the way in which the writer got a peep at the roof of the cavity, or pocket which contained the gold. While in this position, by the aid of a tallow dip, the eye rested upon a mass of shining and most bright yellow substance, which we were told was gold, and such it might have been for all we know to the contrary, but we certainly saw nothing to be enchanted gold, and though not positive, have no doubt that the rock contained covers of this cavity is exceedingly rich in gold. While under, the writer picked up a couple of lumps, supposed to be gold, but on more thorough examination, becoming dry, the most of it pulverized of itself, showing a large proportion of quartz, while the small pieces of stone, or quartz, were full of the precious metal. Some black sand was taken from the cavity, and washed in a pan. In this deposit gold is found in black sand, rotten or decomposed quartz, and in small pieces of hard stone or quartz, and also from the quartz itself. Notwithstanding with the sand which had been given him, Mr. Michel, in his examinations picked up a piece no more about the "sacking" of this mine, or of its being a "thumbug." Further examinations are being made, when they published we may have further information to reference to it to impart. Correspondent.

We may also mention that gold has been found in a number of other parts of the county, in quartz, fine sand, and occasionally in nuggets. A very fine specimen was obtained on lot 15, in the 4th concession, owned by the Messrs. Wallbridge. A piece of quartz, found by Mr. Thomson, containing gold, and from all we can learn, Mr. Michel's report will be as favorable as his limited means of arriving at facts will admit, so that with such a report we may expect a good influx of people in the spring, there being every reason to believe, notwithstanding the croakings of some, that gold exists in various parts of the county.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

A Shocking State of Things.

We can boast of a few vile alleys and streets in certain parts of Pittsburgh, where the poor are huddled together "in poverty, hunger and dirt," where crime is bred and pestilence engendered; but, even in proportion to our population, we cannot, in the horrible characteristics of vice and squalor and utter hopeless wretchedness, hold a candle to the great Metropolis. Think of a city, where a merchant prince is erecting a private dwelling house at a cost of a million of dollars, producing such a scene as the one faintly depicted:

"The President of the Children's Aid Society stated that many children had been found living in such miserable cellars as Washington street that they were obliged to lie in bed late in the morning because their rooms were flooded by the tide. Personal accusations and complaints by comfortable houses can hardly conceive the wretchedness endured by the dwellers in such a habitation. At this juncture, a child of seven years of age, adopted him for her son and entire stranger, adopted him for her son and heir. She gave him $120,000 in cash, just for his benefit, and a few days ago handed him a Christmas box of $30,000. "Why," said he, looking at this little token of maternal affection, "it is like a fairy tale, isn't it?" And the best of it is that the adopted son and mother are perfectly delighted with each other. It should be remembered that all the above sums must be calculated on a gold basis.

Surely, Bonifacio's Bun might be allowed to take care of itself and dispense with moral pocket handkerchiefs, until these poor, degraded heathen of home manufacture had had something done to rescue them from a condition worse than death.

The Providence *Journal*, commenting on a recent decision of Judge Ames, says: "A man who rides on the cars in Massachusetts on Sunday, must do so upon his own temporal as well as eternal risk and responsibility."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1867.
SENATE.

Various petitions were presented, including one from the citizens of Detroit, against the reduction of the currency; one from loyal citizens of North Carolina, asking the passage of Mr. STEVENS' bill for the reconstruction of that State.

The memorial of the Oregon Legislature, for the establishment of a branch line, was presented and tabled.

The bill to admit Nebraska, as amended by the House, was taken up.

Mr. WADE moved concurrence.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped the Senate would non-concur. Either Congress had a right to impose conditions of universal suffrage, or it must be left to the people of the Territory for decision. There was no middle ground.

Mr. JOHNSON expressed similar views.

Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to all the conditions contained, but if any were to be imposed, they should be left to the people of the State to comply with them.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Henderson, Morrill and others, when the morning hour expired, and the regular order of business, the bill to regulate tenure of office, was called for. The rules were suspended by a vote of 34 to 17.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered as a substitute for the House amendment what was known as the Brown amendment; disagreed to, 18 against 26. The House amendment was then concurred in, 18 against 13.

YEA.

Buckalew,	Cowan,	Dixon,
Doolittle,	Edmunds,	Foster,
Harris,	Hendricks,	Johnson,
Nesmith,	Norton,	Patterson,
Riddle,	Sanlsbury,	

The bill to admit Colorado then came up. The House amendment was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to protect the rights of married women in the District, with an amendment submitting a new bill changing to some extent the provisions of the original measure of last week.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution similar to that in the House on Monday, relative to the Cuba trade, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution authorizing Ocean Mail service from San Francisco to Puniard, Oregon, in continuation of service from New York for Panama, at a cost not to exceed $250,000 annually.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to amend certain laws in reference to the navy, making certain regulations as to rank in conformity to the acts already passed; repealing the law requiring that cadet engineers shall be under eighteen years of age when appointed, and be engaged two years on fabrication of selected machinery before they can be appointed; allowing officers who served the navy or marine corps for twenty years without misconduct, when discharged for age, infirmity or disability, in lieu of a home in the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, the sum equal to half the amount of their rating, &c. The bill was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. HOWARD moved to take up his resolution of inquiry by the Foreign Committee into Mexican affairs.

Mr. SUMNER had no objections to pass any of Mr. Howard's resolutions, provided it was amended so as to leave it to the discretion of the committee to report expedient. He believed the inquiry altogether unnecessary, as there was every evidence that the French troops were to be leaving Mexico. He had official information of the fact.

Mr. HOWARD did not believe all these rumors as to the departure of the French troops; at any rate he would like to have a report from the committee.

The report sent aboard that Governor Wells is in danger of assassination creates the most profound astonishment. The idea of the Governor laughs at it.

A full term of the United States District Court is in session, and quite a number of lawyers have been admitted to practice under the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature will meet on Monday next. It is generally understood that the Constitutional Convention will be called to frame a Constitution which upon the people will be afforded an unfettered right and privilege of expressing their opinion thereon. It is claimed this will settle all difficulties growing out of the pretended right of the Convention of 1864 to legislate for the State.

Without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPALDING asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary report a Fifth Section, large enough to cover the necessity of obtaining any further sanction of the States, than the approval of three-fourths of the States actually represented in Congress.

Mr. COX objected, and the resolution was not received.

By direction of Mr. ALLISON, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish the House information in reference to the disposal of United States bonds, &c., as required by the act of April 12, 1866, viz: the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under it, of whom, and on what terms; the character of securities indentitures returned under it; with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

Mr. JULIAN, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act providing that the rebel States, on framing the right of way for all rail and mail routes for the Pacific.

The House considered Mr. STEVENS' bill for reconstruction of rebel States.

Mr. SCHENCK spoke briefly in opposition thereto. He denounced the present State Governments as illegal. The object of this bill was at the time had rested on the souls of Andrew Johnson and his Northern and Southern satellites, who, in the granting of pardons, were seeking young gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Dennison. We were told that John C. Breckenridge and several others, names unknown, wounded in battle, John Brown, Jacob Hart, N. F. Hickey, A. Hasel, Jr., Th

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867.

It may be considered as a decided thing that the next Congress will meet immediately after the adjournment of the present one. It is deemed by those who have properly the ordering of the thing, a necessary measure, but it cannot, in connection with the reasons for it, be regarded by the lover of his country with agreeable emotions. It shows a want of confidence among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, which is a novelty in our country, and the causes of which indicate dangers to the body politic which cannot be too cautiously guarded against. The checks that may be held on the Executive will, by the presence and action of Congress, no doubt be advantageous to the country, but it is nevertheless a mortifying and alarming condition of the time, that such checks should be necessary.

The Virginia politicians, or some of them belonging to the rabid rebel remnant, are looking forward to the almost forgotten luxury of a Gubernatorial election. The Richmond *Times* asks impatiently, "Why should we wait the development of the revolutionary conspiracy against State rights at Washington?" that is, of Congress, which, in the same article are denominated "Congressional Yahoos" and "brutal and malignant revolutionists."

Depicting the character to be looked for in their future Governor the *Times* says:

"We want no man for that office of doubtful or lukewarm devotion to that cause, over the loss of which even our women are still weeping. We want no successor to Pierpoint who was not with us heart and soul during our struggle for liberty."

And again,

"The great popular heart of Virginia throbs at this moment in profound sympathy for the heroes of the war. This sentiment intensifies, grows stronger, and glows with increasing warmth with each attempt of an ungenerous foe to calumniate and punish the Confederate warriors, who, for four years, performed such miracles of valor upon our soil."

Generals LEE, KEMPER, SMITH and WISE are the persons named in the article, as men whom Virginia would delight to honor with the Gubernatorial office, in accordance with the above sentiments, anticipating a slight objection, the redoubtable *Times*, carried away by his enthusiastic admiration of the soldierly fame which others achieved, declares, "We care not whether these gentlemen be pardoned." Possibly some others may take more interest in that question, who have more right to consider and apply it in the case contemplated.

POLITICS AND FINANCES.

The steadiness in the price of our Government securities for some months past, has been noticed with gratification, not unmixed with some degree of surprise. The surprise, in the case, has been occasioned by observing how little these securities have been affected even by political events, that at first glance appear startling, and full of menace. Funds feel the thrill of sensation as soon as anything else, when there is any occasion for alarm in it. But these securities have undergone little variation of price for months past, either at home or abroad, and even less abroad than at home. And what variation there has been here is easily traceable to speculative influences and efforts entirely disconnected with politics.

This affords good for the conclusion that capitalists, who are wont to watch closely for the safety of their investments, are not much disturbed by vagaries of political opinion or speech that may occur among those who may be denominated the extremists of parties. It is highly creditable to them, as well as to the general intelligence of the country, that extravagant sensational articles and speeches which a class of politicians feel bound to grind out daily or weekly, are suffered to pass unheeded and without effect either on their fears or their financial transactions.

If the insane, belligerent utterances of some of the Democratic party were not regarded as the mere bombast of impotence, it would be sufficient to depress the value of our securities in a perceptible degree. But it has no such effect. So, also, would the tone of some of the journals in the Southern States be calculated to excite the apprehension of another outbreak of rebellion on the first opportunity, and so to depreciate our Government bonds. But it is understood to be only the natural outspeaking of individual passion chafed, galled and maddened by the disappointment of its hopes, and defeat of its fond and foolish schemes.

Even exciting and unusual measures, and discussions in Congress, do not affect the finances as the timid might apprehend, which shows still more forcibly the confidence entertained in the perfect credit of the Government, both at home and in the financial centers of the world.

SENATOR CAMERON.

MR. CAMERON was not our choice, nor, we think, the choice of the majority of the Republican people of the State. But he has been elected by the Legislature, and will, no doubt, represent the State faithfully and creditably in the United States Senate. MR. CAMERON is not a novice in governmental matters, and his competency to the high and important functions of the office to which he is now chosen, no one, we believe, has called in question. We acquiesce, of course, in the decision constitutionally made. We think the State might have done better. It certainly might have done worse. MR. CAMERON'S speech after the election, is more than unexceptionable. As a sample of his sentiments, we could ask no more than that the stock should open out as fresh and good as the sample.

HUMBUGGERIES.

Snow can hardly be reckoned a necessity in cities. In Pittsburgh, it is neither a convenience nor a beauty. In the language of poetry, snow has been regarded as the symbol of purity and innocence. It would not answer that purpose here. It would be an exceedingly dubious compliment to the virtue of maiden or man to compare it here to the new-fallen, or to the driven snow. One-third of our snow is soot and coal dust.

If we were consulted in the matter, we should give our voice against snow in cities altogether, especially in Pittsburgh. It does not come often enough to justify the extensive introduction of sleighs, and, consequently the few that make their appearance are apt to be extemporized concerns, with none of the dash and beauty seen in Northern latitudes, and what we have are drawn through a mixture of equal parts of snow and sand, thoroughly tossed up and mixed by the wheels of heavy vehicles. On the sidewalks the snow is trodden into ice, which receives accessions from every flurry that falls, as well as from dripping eaves and flowing pipes, and glaciers of frozen soapsuds jutting from every private alley.

It takes an exceedingly sober and careful man to walk our streets now, when they are covered with such humbugs and glaciers. In many places they present a strong competition to the skating parks, and are freely used for the purposes of recreation. But this use might be dispensed with, if the city forces could in some way put the streets into a condition more safe and pleasant for walkers. We look for surgeon bills to pay, and for bruises and contusions to bear, and perhaps for lawsuits to occur, all in consequence of the icy and uneven condition of the sidewalks.

The subject of railroads and their management has been taken in hand by the Illinois Legislature, and is exciting almost as much interest and feeling as the editorial question. The allegation is that by combinations with each other, the roads have made the charges for freight and passengers exorbitantly high. And it is claimed, that the Legislature which authorizes the incorporation of the companies, has the right to control them, so far as necessary to secure their design. To this end, it is proposed to declare, by law, all consolidations null and void, which have not been authorized by the Legislature. Should this become a law, and the principle be recognized, that the power which first creates a corporation is necessary to any essential change in it, it may make a very great alteration in the condition of railroad affairs, and in the prices of freights.

The people of Illinois, as well as of other States, have their interests very deeply involved in the question of cheap transportation. They have been very restive for some time, and have now got the matter before their law-makers. Other States will be likely to take the same course. The people of this country know but one government—that of law. Corporations may rule for a while, but not long. And they are wisest, in the long run, that do not try it.

NORTHERN MEN IN SOUTHERN STATES.

A funny development of self-interest in the "Southern heart" has lately been made, and that, of magnitude sufficient to cover over and conceal, for a time, the usually very conspicuous dislike of Yankees. Governor PATTON, in an article in *DeBow's Review*, having intimated that the tax on cotton was fixed at three, instead of five cents per pound, in consequence of so many Northern men being engaged in planting and raising cotton, the Richmond *Enquirer* catches an inspiration of kindness and decorum from the fact, and proceeds to inculcate decency of manners toward Northern immigrants, as a measure of self-interest. Northern men, of substance and character, who may come and settle in the South, it says, may become a protection to native Southern men against the legislation of Congress, which it, of course, expects to be oppressive and tyrannical, unless parried off by some such foil.

And not only this, but the *Enquirer* pronounces it a result of its own observation, that Yankees settling in the South often become the best of Southern men in principle, manners and feeling. This, we believe, was often the case before the war. How it will be now, remains to be seen. On the whole, then, the *Enquirer* is decided in favor of being civil and courteous to Northern men "if of an intelligent and substantial sort," because, first, they will operate as a protection or shield, and secondly, they will soon become like their neighbors. The lesson is applied, with some reference, we imagine, to cases of rude and savage treatment, in the following words: "Let those who acknowledge the sway of reason think of these things when tempted to give too free a rein to the impulses of prejudice and resentment."

It is a good thing, that selfishness will sometimes lead people to good behavior, when every other reason and motive fail. We hope the ethics of the *Enquirer* will prevail with some efficiency, for the advantage of the residents, as well as of the strangers who may settle among them. Good manners and friendly conduct will extinguish bad passions.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The mere proximity of Mexico to the United States gives us occasion to notice its affairs. But this is not all that causes us to turn our eyes in that direction. Our former relations, and our recent movements toward that country, excite curiosity to a high degree of intensity, to know what the people and the rulers are doing there, and what are the prospects of the lost Republic amid the confusion and change that have reigned there for so long a time.

It is evidence that the country is a very different kind of country from ours, that intelligence of public affairs is so difficult to obtain and so unreliable when obtained. Hence the most contradictory accounts are given, at different times, of the status, the locality and the designs of MAXIMILIAN, the so-called Emperor. He is reported in different places at the same time, he is declared to have abdicated, to have departed, and to be resolved on remaining and reigning.

The latest form, we believe, of information is a rumor, that MAXIMILIAN has improved the time, by negotiations with the Church party which insure his tenure of the throne with only Mexican support, that the French troops are to be withdrawn so far as they wish it, and that those who wish to remain in Mexico may do so, and support the Empire if they choose, but not under the auspices or order of the French Government. It is further intimated that the opposition to the Empire is feeble on account of its being so much divided. JUAREZ, ESCOBEDO and SANTA ANNA are heads of parties or factions, having nothing in common but their opposition to MAXIMILIAN while they are competitors and rivals in all else, acting without concert or co-operation, but each having success enough in his own way, to keep alive his hopes, and to keep a going his endeavors.

Our government does not seem just at this moment to have much to do with any of them, or much opportunity to do it. And as the Empire, should it continue, would under its present aspects be a Mexican choice rather than a foreign usurpation, a doubt may fairly arise whether our Monroe doctrine suggests any objection to the voluntary erection of monarchies on this continent by the people who are to be the subjects of the same. Should this be so, and the Empire of MAXIMILIAN be the choice of Mexico, the form and nature of our relations with that country would be materially changed thereby. As for themselves, the condition and prospects of the Mexican people are sufficient to excite commiseration.

PERSONAL.

—The last bit of gossip circulated about James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is that he is engaged to be married to a daughter of General DIX.

—Harry Macarthy, who wrote "The Bonnie Blue Flag," has been trying to give a series of entertainments in Indianapolis, but his antecedents were unfortunate for him and he failed. Last Saturday evening, while drinking, some one drew him into a political altercation, during which he got excited and attracted the attention of the police. Harry was locked up on the double charge of drunkenness and provoking a breach of the peace.

—George Locker, of Burlington, Iowa, has been insane ever since a shell burst very near his head, during his term of service in the army.

—The English papers announce the death of Lord Byron's boot-maker, at the age of eighty-six. The lasts on which he made the poet's boots are preserved in the museum at Nottingham.

—General Mosby is at the Astor House. He is a heavy-molded, broad-shouldered, black-bearded, dark-faced man, quite six feet in height.

—Clifton R. Breckinridge, a son of General Breckinridge, is in the house of Evans, Gardner & Co., importing dry goods house in New York.

—Collections for Mrs. Jeff. Davis are being made in Mississippi. Claiborne county subscribes $684; Marshall, $200; Rankin, $100; and Hinds, $67.

—The nine heirs of the great Campan estate in Detroit, worth $2,000,000, have amicably settled their differences and withdrawn from the courts.

—James H. Campbell, an old lawyer in Eastern Mississippi, was thrown from his horse and killed a few days ago.

—The rebel Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart has located in Memphis as a Professor of the Male High School.

—One of the Delmonicos is writing a book called "Delmonico and Soda."

—Charles H. Smith—Bill Arp—was on Monday last elected Mayor of Rome, Georgia.

—Ullman, has been astonishing the Italians, and especially the Florentines. Having organized a concert troupe with Carlotta Patti as his prima donna, he announces a series of "unprecedented concerts on the American system." The Italians have no belief in any music but their own, even in Europe. To talk of giving concerts in Florence on the American system seems to them about as absurd as to propose to bring them Hottentot literature or Esquimaux ark.

—Herman Ehrenberg, who was murdered by the Indians in Arizona about a month ago, was a learned and scholarly gentleman of German birth, and a mining engineer, long employed in Arizona. He was secretary and translator to Commodore Stockton during the Mexican war, and in the early history of Texas figured prominently, and was the only survivor of the Fannin massacre.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* takes Abraham Lincoln as a representative of what common sense can produce, and says, "If this is the best showing that can be made for them, let them slide." The writer had not had the benefit of a common school education, he would have known better than to have written anything so silly.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times* says the trial of Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, for the murder of Gordon would not be popular in England; that public feeling seems to have come to the conclusion that the went too far, but he meant well, and his energy saved Jamaica." What a charming code of high-toned morality!

How delicately the Mobile reporters trifle with such playful little sports as homicide. One of them had as a local paragraph, a few days ago the following:

"Night before last Mr. Harrington shot at Mr. Woodson and killed Mr. Farragut. Such accidents as this are not uncommon."

Now, isn't that concise and neat and cool?

THE people on the coast of France near Toulon have been thrown into the wildest state of excitement by the capture of an enormous sea serpent—so says the *Toulonnais*. This monster of the deep was *twelve* feet in length. What a monster!

ANNIE WILLIAMS drank a quart of raw whisky, on a wager, in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and was "found dead" next day. So ought to have been the wretches who tempted the poor degraded thing to do what she did.

ONE of our exchanges thinks Mexico would be better off if Napoleon and Seward were both in Paradise. To this another replies—Yes, but how would the citizens of Paradise like it?

PITTSBURGH.

Past, Present and Future.

Proposed Consolidation Boundary.

Population of Allegheny County, by Sub-Districts, from 1800 to 1860.

Dates of Formation of Its Cities, Wards, Boroughs and Townships.

Aggregate Popular Vote from '28 to '64.

Growth of Suburbs from 1850 to 1866.

Population of the Most Comprehensive Limits, as Proposed, 184,425, and of the More Restricted Consolidated Limits, 171,082.

In the census returns of 1820, Pittsburgh is classified as the Seventeenth city, in population, of the United States. In 1830, as the Fifteenth; in 1840, as the Thirteenth; in 1850, as the Tenth, and in 1860, as the Seventeenth. Her population in 1820, was 7,248, an increase of 52.01 per cent. over 1810; in 1830, the population was 12,568, an increase of 73.53 per cent.; in 1840, 21,115, an increase per cent. of 68.00; in 1850, 46,601, an increase of 120.70 per cent.; and in 1860, 49,217, an increase of only 5.61 per cent.

This decline in growth of population from 1850 to 1860, compared with the rapid per cent. of increase each decade previous to 1850, must appear to persons unacquainted with our immediate neighborhood, and with the contracted boundaries of our city, as remarkably strange. In the eyes of people far away, we make an insignificant appearance. We are looked upon as little more than a finished country village. Such will be the impression so long as the city boundary retains its present location; for truly, in its contracted limits, it has long since been built up. For years past, whilst the city has remained almost stationary in point of population, the immediate suburbs have increased so rapidly that they now have more than three times the population contained within the city boundary, Whilst the city, between 1850-60, increased but 5.61 per cent., they increased, as will be shown, from 55.00 per cent. to 161.20 per cent.

As a subject for general information to those residing in this county, and for those abroad who look upon us as an insignificant city with a population of but 49,217, as represented by the actual census return of 1860, when, in fact, we have within, what should constitute the city limits, a population of at least 184,425, we have prepared a series of tables, showing the population, per cent. of increase, &c., from 1790 to the present time. The first of these tables, which shows the population of the county, by sub-districts, each decade, since 1790, was obtained with much difficulty. A complete set of the census returns since 1790, does not exist in the public Departments at Washington city, nor in the Congressional Library, and one or two of the early returns are nearly out of print. It is a matter of regret, that a work of so much importance to the Government, and to the public at large, is not to be found complete among its archives. There is, however, a private Library, of more than 10,000 volumes, in Washington City, owned by Peter Force, Esq., where can be found, perhaps, the most complete collection of documents pertaining to the history of our country from its discovery to the present time. This Library, far superior to the Congressional one, is about being purchased by Congress. In it can be found the census returns from 1790, in almost as complete order, as when issued from the press; and to Mr. Force, we are indebted for the privilege of copying part of the first table, marked "A," and which, when compared with the official returns on file there, will be found correct in every figure.

TABLE A.—Population of Allegheny County, by Sub Districts, from 1800 to 1860, as Shown by the Census.

PITTSBURGH.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
As a Borough	1,060	4,768					
East ward			2,971	1,753	3,399		
West ward			4,277	3,179	4,755		
North ward				1,901	3,000		
South ward				1,651	3,959		
First ward						4,716	4,708
Second ward						4,008	4,585
Third ward						5,195	5,027
Fourth ward						4,580	5,779
Fifth ward					4,060	8,211	8,741
Sixth ward						7,285	7,109
Seventh ward						2,606	3,120
Eighth ward						5,456	4,758
Ninth ward						2,214	1,323
ALLEGHENY.							
As a borough				2,801			
First ward						4,448	3,337
Second ward						2,253	3,562
Third ward						4,864	5,057
Fourth ward						4,213	9,085
TOWNSHIPS & BOR.							
Baldwin						1,610	2,746
Birmingham boro.				639	1,564	3,723	6,046
Do East boro						1,624	2,612
Hayarsdoun bor.					2,118		3,275
Lawrence						1,231	2,047
Lincoln							224
Deer	587	674	1,075	1,642			
Do East					1,982	2,921	3,134
Do West					14 4	1,716	1,865
Duquesne boro						670	1,720
Elizabethtown	111				1,001		
Elizabeth boro						1,140	
Do West boro							564
Do	1,904	2,808	2,403	2,819	3,417	3,977	3,991
Fawn						1,030	1,030
Fayette	1,421	2,016	2,000	2,301	2,484		
Do South						1,118	1,260
Do North						1,430	1,172
Findley				1,327	1,307	1,427	1,347
Indiana		692	1,198	1,727	2,407	3,448	3,505
Collins				1,441	1,777	2,541	2,579
Lawrenceville bor.					987	1,746	2,207
Manchester boro						1,755	2,753
Middletown	18						
Mifflin	1,767	1,956	2,271	1,120	1,504	2,893	4,451
Monongahela town							1,135
Moon	937	1,627	1,911	1,042	1,281	1,581	1,548
McCandless							1,892
McClure							1,102
McKeesport boro	137					1,372	2,166
Neville							1,201
Ohio			832	1,477	1,979	1,851	2,079
Patton						881	959
Peebles						2,214	2,158
Penn							1,841
Pine	998	948	799	981	1,770	1,109	1,841
Pitt	1,465	2,441	4,381	2,924	6,902	2,854	3,044
Pittsburgh, e. boro						2,370	4,876
Do W. boro							1,201
Plum	736	1,174	1,629	1,729	1,943	1,241	1,716
Reserve						1,443	1,960
Robinson	656	899	1,392	1,371	1,694	1,317	2,100
Ross		1,327	1,879	2,126	1,975	1,441	1,766
Sewickley	276						1,585
Shaler						2,007	1,858
Sharpsburg boro						1,729	1,436
Snowden						1,230	1,367
St. Clair	1,947	3,089	4,142	4,663			
Do Lower						1,273	1,602
Do Upper						1,305	1,817
Taraxium (sic)						509	509
Temperanceville b							1,699
Versailles	880	883	867	911	1,456	1,659	1,927
Wilkins				1,271	1,927	2,162	2,260

RECAPITULATION.

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Pittsburgh	1,060	4,768	7,248	12,568	21,115	46,601	49,217
Balance of County	13,522	20,549	27,473	25,180	50,051	70,477	106,912
Total	14,582	25,317	34,721	37,748	71,166	117,078	156,129

In the census of 1840, Allegheny City is not given by wards, but with a total population of 10,089.

Hayarsdoun Borough and Northern Liberties are one and the same place, and now constitutes the Fifth ward.

In the census of 1860, Elizabeth borough does not appear, but is included in Elizab th township. In the census of 1850 a credit of 111 is given to a place called "Elizabethtown," which was probably then the borough now called "Elizabeth." It will also be observed that a credit in the same year is given to "Middletown" of 18, "McKeesport borough" 137, and "Sewickley," 175.

The population of the whole county in 1790 was 7,248.

The census enumeration of 1790 does not exhibit the population of the county by sub-districts, but each succeeding one does. The population of the county in 1790 was 10,309. The first enumeration of the number of inhabitants of Pittsburgh was made by an Assessor in January, 1796, and shown to be 1,395. The election returns of 1789-90-91 show the the population then to have been about 950.

In 1790 the population of the county stood as follows:

Free white males of 16 and upwards, and heads of families	2,435
Under 16, white males	2,745
All other persons, free	207
Slaves	198
Total	10,309

In 1850 it was as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	2,814	2,754
15 years to 20	1,062	1,060
20 years to 25	1,448	1,327
25 years to 40	1,620	1,611
40 and upwards	1,052	720
	7,701	7,951
All others		256
Slaves		79
Total		15,987

In 1850 and 1860, as follows:

WHITES.	1850.		1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year	2,063	2,006	3,061	3,075
1 to 5 years	8,280	8,074	11,260	11,473
5 to 10 years	7,483	7,305	9,777	9,425
10 to 15 years	6,661	7,024	8,541	9,007
15 to 20 years	14,295	13,402	10,431	18,280
20 to 30 years	9,015	9,701	12,239	11,206
30 to 40 years	6,029	5,133	8,809	6,912
40 to 50 years	3,126	2,953	4,250	4,088
50 to 60 years	1,545	1,611	2,254	2,313
60 to 70 years	800	824	974	970
70 to 80 years	355	349	391	370
80 to 90 years	93	89	118	83
Age unknown	23	19	49	34
	69	23	1	
Total whites	63,896	63,677	85,564	87,345
Free colored	1,661	1,780	1,363	1,423
Indians			1	
	70,637	67,457	86,931	88,974
	138,296		175,831	

In 1850, the foreign born males and females, were 27,444.

In 1860, foreign born, 28,282 males, and 25,434 females; total 53,727.

Increase of foreign born in 10 years, 10,313 or 23.73 per cent.

Decrease of colored in 10 years, 70 or 25.51 per cent.

It will be seen that, in 1850, the total number of white males, Native and Foreign born, above the age of 20, was 35,992, whilst the aggregate vote cast, as will be seen by Table "B," was, in 1848, only 17,482; or nearly one-half, and in 1852, 18,044, a trifle over one-half. In 1860 the number of white males, over 20 years of age, Native and Foreign born, were 43,541, and the aggregate vote cast was but 24,547. An allowance must be made for the number, between the ages of 20 and 21 years, and after making this, there is still an immense difference between the male population over 21 years of age and the vote cast. These figures of ages, nativities, &c., are given, in connection with this article, as a matter of general information to the reader. One important fact in the above should be particularly noted, viz: an actual decrease, between 1850 and 1860, in the colored population amounting to 25.51 per cent.

In order that Table "A," and those given hereafter may be fully understood, and each person placed in possession of such information as will enable him to trace its origin, any Ward, Township or Borough he may desire, and thereby get the population, as shown by Table "A," or the old er information in subsequent tables,—we annex a history of the county from its origin in 1788, to the present time. For this valuable document, to prepare which has required much time and labor, we are under obligations to Major W. B. Negley, of the Pittsburgh Bar, who compiled it for his own use, from the County Records, and Pamphlet Laws of the State.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Its Formation—Its Cities, Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Election Precincts.

1ST. ITS FORMATION.

September 24th, 1788: The county was formed out of parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties, from which, March 12th, 1800, was taken and formed the counties of Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, and parts thereof in the formation of the counties of Beaver, Armstrong, Warren; and March 13th, 1800, Venango. The remaining portion forming the present county of Allegheny.

The Cities.

Pittsburgh: Was incorporated by the Legislature as a city, with two wards, East and West, March 18th, 1816, and divided into four wards, North, East, South and West, December 18th, 1829. Their names were changed to numbers March 1st, 1837.

Fifth ward: Formed of the borough of Northern Liberties and incorporated into the city March 1st, 1837, and into two precincts, October 6th, 39 city code, by councils.

Sixth ward: Formed out of Pitt township, July 7th, 1845, and into two precincts, November 25th, 1856.

Seventh ward: Formed out of Pitt township, November or December 4th, 1845.

Eighth ward: Formed out of Pitt township, December 4th, 1846.

Ninth ward: Formed out of Pitt township, December 15th, 1845.

Tenth ward: Formed out of the Third ward, February 2d, 1865.

Allegheny: Was incorporated by the Legislature as a city, April 18th, 1840, and divided into four wards and numbered one, two, three and four. The third and fourth wards, each divided into two election precincts, January 5th, 1865, by City Councils. City Code.

The Boroughs.

*Pittsburgh: By the Legislature, of a part of Pitt township, April 22d, 1794. Merged into Pittsburgh city, March 18th, 1846.

*Allegheny: By the Legislature, of a part of Ross township, April 14th, 1828. Merged into Allegheny city, April 13th, 1840.

*Northern Liberties: By the Legislature of a part of Pitt township, April 23d, 1829. Merged into Pittsburgh city, March 1st, 1837.

Birmingham: By the Legislature, of a part of St. Clair township, April 10th, 1826. Divided into precincts May 21st, 1857.

Lawrenceville: By the Legislature, of a part of Peebles township, February 18th, 1834, and divided into two wards, 4th March, 1864.

Elizabeth: By the Legislature, of a part of Elizabeth township, April 5th, 1834.

Sharpsburg: By the Court, of a part of Ross township, December 14th, 1841, No. 5, December Sessions, 1840. Road Docket.

Tarentum: By the Court, of a part of East Deer township, March 7th, 1842, at No. 1 of October Sessions. Road Docket.

McKeesport: By the Court, of a part of Versailles township, September 3d, 1842, at No. 13, of March sessions, 1842. Road Docket.

Manchester: By the Court, of a part of Ross township, November 24, 1843, at No. 15, of June Sessions, 1843. Road Docket.

South Pittsburgh: By the Legislature, of a part of Lower St. Clair township, March 4th, 1848.

West Elizabeth: By the Legislature, of a part of Jefferson township, March 30th, 1848.

Duquesne: By the Legislature, of a part of Reserve township, April 5th, 1849.

East Birmingham: By the Legislature, of a part of Lower St. Clair township, April 10th, 1849.

West Pittsburgh: By the Court, of a part of Chartiers township, February 19th, 1853, at No. 4, December Sessions, 1851. Road Docket.

Sewickley: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, July 6th, 1853, at No. 6 of March Sessions, 1853. Road Docket.

Monongahela: By the Legislature, of a part of South Pittsburgh borough, April 9th, 1858.

Temperanceville: By the Court, of a part of Chartiers township, October 29th, 1859, at No. 10 of March Sessions, 1859. M. D.

Mount Washington: By the Legislature, of a part of Lower St. Clair township, April 12th, 1860.

Townships.

*Deer: Merged in East and West Deer, October, 1836.

Elizabeth.

Fayette: Merged in North and South Fayette, June 15th, 1846.

Indiana, Mifflin, Moon, Ohio, Pine, Pitt, Plum, Robinson, Ross.

*St. Clair: Merged in Upper and Lower St. Clair townships, ——.

Versailles.

—All the above were established previous to 1800.

Findley: By the Court, of a part of Moon township, January, 1820, at No. 3 of November sessions, 1819. Road Docket.

Wilkins: By the Court, of a part of Pitt township, November 10, 1821, at No. 7 of August sessions. Road Docket.

Franklin: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, August, 1823, at No. 3 of January sessions, 1823. Road Docket.

Jefferson: By the Court, of a part of Mifflin township, January, 1828, at No. 10 of April sessions, 1827. Road Docket.

Peebles: By the Court, of a part of Pitt township, November 26th, 1833, at No. 3, June sessions, 1833. Road Docket.

Reserve: By the Court, of a part of Ross township, November, 1835, at No. 8, December sessions, 1821. Road Docket.

East Deer: By the Court, of a part of Deer township, October, 1836, at No. 2 of June sessions, 1836. Road Docket.

West Deer: By the Court, of the remainder of Deer township, October 1836, at No. 2 of June sessions, 1836. Road Docket.

Upper St. Clair: Out of a part of St. Clair township, ——.

Lower St. Clair: Out of a part of St. Clair township, ——.

Baldwin: By the Court, of parts of Jefferson, Mifflin and the St. Clair townships, February 24th, 1844, at No. 8 of June sessions, 1843. Road Docket.

Snowden: By the Court, of a part of Upper St. Clair township, October 6, 1845, at No. 20 of June sessions, 1844. Road Docket.

South Fayette: By the Court, of the remainder of Fayette township, June 15th, 1846, at No. 16 of March sessions, 1846. Road Docket.

Shaler: By the Court, of parts of Ross and Indiana townships, March 20th, 1847, at No. 10, December sessions, 1844. Road Docket.

Patton: By the Court, of a part of Plum township, March 24th, 1849, at No. 7, June sessions, 1848. Road Docket.

Collins: By the Court, of a part of Peebles, June 31, 1850, at No. 9, March sessions, 1849. Road docket. Into two precincts, Upper and Lower, by the Court, September 3d, 1866, at No. 10, June sessions, 1866. M. D.

Penn: By the Court, of a part of Wilkins township, August 31, 1850, at No. 4, December sessions, 1849. Road Docket.

McCandless: By the Court, of a part of Pine township, March 22, 1851, at No. 21, June sessions, 1849. Roads.

Chartiers: By the Legislature, of a part Lower St. Clair township, April 12th, 1851. P. L. 1851, page 467.

Sewickley: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, January 28th, 1854, at No. 11, June sessions, 1853. Roads.

Neville: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, April 8, 1854, at No. 18, October sessions, 1853. Roads.

Crescent: By the Court, of a part of Moon township, November 17th, 1855, at No. 5, December term, 1854. M. D.

Fawn: By the Court, of a part of East Deer township, March 28, 1857, at No. 8, October Sessions, 1856, M. D.

McClure: By the Court, of parts of Ross, Reserve and Robinson townships, January 8, 1859, at No. 3, March Sessions, 1858, M. D.

Richland: By the Court, of parts of Pine and West Deer townships, June 7, 1860, at No. 1, March Sessions, 1859, M. D.

Union: By the Court, of part of Chartiers township, September 29, 1860, at No. 1, March Sessions, 1860, M. D. First named Kirkpatrick, and, February 9, 1861, changed to Union.

Hampton: By the Court, of parts of Indiana, McCandless and West Deer townships, February 18, 1861, at No. 3, June Sessions, 1860, M. D.

Scott: By the Court of a part of Upper St. Clair township, June 29, 1861, at No. 2, October Sessions, 1860, M. D.

Harrison: By the Court, of a part of Fawn township, April 1, 1863, at No. 2, June Sessions, 1862, M. D.

Marshall: By the Court, of a part of Franklin township, June 3, 1863, at No. 1, October Sessions, 1862, M. D.

Liberty: By the Court of a part of Peebles township, December 3, 1864, at No. 1, June Session, 1864, M. D.

Oakland: By the Court, of a part of Pitt township, November 17, 1865, at No. 2, June Session, 1866, M. D.

*These wards thus * ceased to exist, having been merged into other districts.

TABLE B—Aggregate Popular, or Presidential Vote, Cast in Each Sub-district of the County, from 1828 to 1864, and the Vote for Governor in 1866.

In comparing the number of votes cast for Presidential Electors with those cast at State elections, we find, generally, a large difference in the aggregate vote. Some men seem to vote at no other election than the Presidential; and hence we find at no other a full vote cast. The difference between the aggregate vote of these two is much larger than is generally supposed.

This table will be found of general interest, and shows the per cent. of voters to the population.

TABLE C—Comparison, per cent. of Population, Allegheny City and County, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham and Lawrenceville, Together with Increase and Decrease Thereof, from 1830, 1840, 1850, 1852 and 1860.

By comparing the aggregate vote of 1832 with the population of 1830, we find *only one voter in every 8.04 of inhabitants;* in 1840, one in 6.67; in 1850-52, one in 7.09, and in 1860, one in 7.24 of population.

From 1800 to 1810, Pittsburgh increased in population 204.09 per cent.: between 1820 and 1830, the increase was 73.53 per cent.: between 1840 and 1850, 120.70 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860, but 5.61 per cent. Whilst Pittsburgh, during this latter period, increased but 5.61 per cent., Allegheny city increased 34.99 per cent.; and the balance of the county averaged 43.28 per cent. The large increase lies in the boroughs and townships adjacent to the city, and the decrease is in proportion as we go further away. We have shown that the ratio of increase in the whole county, outside of the two cities, averaged 43.28 per cent. We will now show some of the immediate suburbs:

TABLE D—Population of some of the Boroughs and Townships, Adjacent to the City, in 1850 and 1860, with the Per cent. Gained during the Ten Years.

In this table we have a clear illustration why the city increased but 5.61 per cent., between 1850 and 1860. During that period, the growth was outside the present city boundary. Whilst the city had only 2,616 added to her population, the places named in the above table had an increase of more than 20,000 inhabitants, in the ten years. Peebles and Liberty townships increased 27.76 per cent.; Allegheny city, 34.99 per cent; Wilkins and Penn townships, 35.17 per cent.; Pitt and Oakland townships, 51.54 per cent.; Collins, 54.09 per cent.; Manchester borough, 54.24 per cent.; Birmingham borough, 62.00 per cent.; Lawrenceville borough, 80.82 per cent.; Duquesne borough, 97.70 per cent.; East Birmingham borough, 110.65 per cent., and Reserve township, 161.20 per cent.

Those places named are but a few of the suburbs. On the South side of the river, we have Lower St. Clair, Chartiers and others, which have increased equally as rapidly as the ones named; but time and the difficulty of giving a fair table of the growth, (from the fact that so many townships and boroughs have been taken from the original "St. Clair township,") compel us to leave it to others to calculate from the figures given in the tables.

In table "C" it is shown that the per cent. of votes in 1832, was one in 8.04 of population; in 1840, one in 6.67; in 1852, one in 7.09, and in 1860, one in 7.24; making an average of one in 7.40 inhabitants. Reference to table "D" will show about the same ratio.

The election of 1866 gave very nearly a full vote, but not quite so; for, as we have before said, a comparison of Presidential with State elections and experience, both prove that at no election is there a full vote cast save at the Presidential. The last election being a State election, and not quite full, our tables will allow us to infer that there was one vote cast for every 7.50 of population. This must be very nearly accurate, and gives us a basis to calculate from, to which no one can object, as it is really below the average; for, the per centage shown

he Daily Commercial

IN A COLUMNE.

be following is a mine of gems and the *double en*-
fess are so thick that the hasty reader may miss
f them:

A car full of careless ones—
The day was more to spare—
As readers did we seek a mine
To see coal laborers.

We found the key—'twas miles away
The west and then by sea—th
And though was ours a joyous mood,
We stood down in the mouth

Of that dark cavern, an' they sight
Its courage were a bit dimed,
To plunge away below of the light;
We felt we should be pitied.

But on we went, and thoughts of ill
Flew off while we were flyin'
And each one from a car edge cried
Behind, all this is mine!

Not only pleasure did we hope
To find for us in store,
We sought as well a higher path,
The gold in a bit more.

We found a pencil vein—I state
What no one will deny—for
Although there was no lack of slate,
'Twas none a piece to wait for.

The star lamps gleamed before our eyes—
Whe constellation flew—
Though some be, in my a boorish chap
Who was no worse a miner?

And so we studied o'er the mine
While bright ideas bubbled,
And when we turned away we knew
The mine was much ore studded.

And when we saw daylight again,
Twilight did us entertain,
Although we found each one had got
A very little coaled.

For we were glad that no mishap
To-morrow had been d onin' us
And that no wayward ma s of coal
Had sealed our fate by tomorrow in

X HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

Wife's Effort at Low Living. Under High Prices.

Such is the title of a small book published
Ticknor & Fields. The writer accepted
sum of six hundred dollars exempted
m taxation as an assumption by Con-
ess that that sum would be sufficient for
maintenance of a family, and that all
yond was practically a surplus which
receiver could well afford to have tax-

She adds: "The people have assented
this view of the case, and have patiently
rne the burden of the most obnoxious
ever imposed upon them. I do not
ow whether any of the legislators who
ssed the law have ever tried the experi-
nt of living on so small a sum; but,
lging from the high salaries they re-
ive, their extravagant allowance of
lleage, and the great additional sums
hich they last winter voted into their
ckets, I am disposed to think they never
ew how hard it was to live, themselves,
the small allowance which they consid-
ed sufficient for us."

However, thousands had to live on such
tance, and the record of one is given in
s book, from which we proceed to make
ew extracts. The lady thus describes
e "situation" at the outset:

Humble as was our position in the great
ord, we had a certain status to maintain.
e must live in a respectable house, we
ust dress genteelly at least, and keep a
rvant too. To do all these, was now a
avy tax. Prices for everything were
adily rising thus constantly encroach-
g on the fixed income which my husband
ceived.

Provisions and clothing were thus so
gh that, notwithstanding the recent ad-
tion of two hundred dollars to our former
come, we still had but the old sum of six
ndred a year to live upon. The land-
rd had doubled our rent, and from the
arcity of dwellings we had been forced
remain where we were, or give up
keeping altogether. A host of appli-
nts stood waiting to secure our pleasant
tle home, if we should decide to give it
. But a careful calculation had con-
vced us that it was really cheaper to live
we were doing, than to board, beside
ing so much more comfortable in our
n home, than we could possibly be
cramped up in one or two rooms of a
arding house.

Our residence was in a thriving manufac-
ring town, where my husband was em-
yed in superintending the machinery
one of the factories. His salary of eight
ndred a year was very small, but he
ped in promotion by a close attent-
n to his employer's interests. We had
en among our friends so many lamenta-
instances of trying to become sudden-
rich, many times by speculation, that
had wisely determined to be satisfied
the present with a bare competency
ther than come to grief through ex-
vagance, or business ventures on a false
rpital.

The writer gives numerous details of
usehold expenses and economies, tells
r little garden and the wheat came of it,
d enters into minutiæ which cannot be
oted here, but which present the prob-
m of life on a narrow income in simple
d intelligible terms. As to her table,
e says:

Our table was plentiful, but plain. For
eakfast we always had good bread or
ls in summer, and in winter griddle
kes of buck wheat, wheat or Indian meal,
th fried potatoes, broiled mackerel or
sh, an occasional omelette, boiled eggs, or a
nut stew, and [illegible] remains of yester-
y's dinner; but only one of those items
a time. For dinner we rarely dispensed
th meat or fish, because Arthur needed
ong food to sustain him under such close
plication to the duties of his position.
t we bought only the necessary quan-
y, and seldom indulged in large joints
d fine poultry. A turkey for Christmas,
d a goose or ducks for New Year, with a
icken now and then throughout the year
s the extent of our experience in the
ultry line. But, then, every day there
re nicely cooked vegetables, frequently
our own raising, and a plain good pud-
ng or pie for dessert. Then for our even-
g meal we needed little more than tea
d toast, with a dish of chipped beef,
ed tomatoes or ripe fruit.

If a friend came to take a meal with us,
r rule was to make no deviation from
r usual fare. I might, it is true, set the
ble with greater care, and display my
est dishes and finest table linen, but
use this cost me nothing but a little
uble. But, on principle, we refrained
m useless profusion. We could not af-
d to make feasts or to give parties, and
ile we endeavored to "use hospitality
thout grudging," we also remembered
at to live beyond one's means is not con-
stent either with reason or religion. In
y own visiting experience, however, I
ways found that a warm welcome and a
ndial spirit, was a surer source of gratifi-
tion to the guest, than a table loaded
th costly viands.

In the last year of the war "Arthur"
as drafted, and went into the service.
e house was rented, and on his return
e family again took possession. We
ote:

It was astonishing, even to ourselves, to
d how soon we were again at home, as
ll in our feelings as in our employment.
few weeks sufficed to bring back the
routine of every-day life, together
th my former plans for household ex-
enditure. There were many changes to
made in my allowances and estimates,
wages had risen as well as other things,
t then we were better able to pay the
ference. We could not complain of
se when our income was so much
ger. It was no longer only eight hun-
d, but had grown to fifteen hundred,
h a respectable sum in government
nds. Upon the whole, now that it was
over, I sometimes began to think that
was a good thing for me that my hus-
nd had been drafted; for we were so
ch better off now than a year ago.
doubt I should have thought very
fferently had any calamity happened to
her of us in consequence.

As wages went up, prices went up also,
t the writer had to change her base
chitly. She says:

began my history with the intention of
owing how we managed to live, in a
arably comfortable and genteel way, on
hundred a year, and think I have proved
by actual figures that it was done. Prices
ever-thing were high—very high—but
, in this year of 1866, they were still
her, and where they are to stop no one
pears able or willing to tell. If we had
received that acceptable and most
ely increase of our income, we must
ve made up our minds to one of two
ngs—either to cut down our expenses,
doing without many of the articles
ned on my list as among the most ordi-
y comforts of life, or we should be com-
led to go in debt. Of the two evils we
uld certainly choose the lesser, and so
ferred to live on mush or potatoes
her than go beyond our means. With
present thirteen hundred dollars,
ar of house rent, we were, indeed, very
nfortable; but even this sum in paper
ney is not very different from six hun-
d in gold a few years ago. When we
ght sugar at *nine* cents the pound in-
ad of *twenty*, and coffee for *sixteen* in-
ad of *fifty*—when the servant's wages
re a dollar and a quarter instead of two
llars and upward, and good butter could
had all the year at an average of thirty
stead of sixty cents, I surely need not
gue the question.

Two or three chapters treat of cookery,
king preserves, &c., and will be of
ecial interest to the ladies. The recipes
tooth some and show that "six hundi-
d a year" is not without its luxuries.
nother chapter treats of the education of
ildren, and the last chapter discourses on
e laying up of money, the tax on in-
mes, &c. We quote:

"It is singular how easy the business of
umulating money becomes, when one
actually begun to save. A very rich
an declared that his greatest difficulty
d been to get possession of the first
ousand dollars; but after that, it was the
siest thing to acquire a fortune. I do
t know how this may be, never having
en the self-complacent possessor of the
eliminary sum referred to; but I do
ow that when we discovered that there
as a small surplus over our wants, it was
markable how easily we were able to
crease it. In our lowest condition, we
ver despaired of seeing better times. If
sailor were to turn back whenever a
ad wind came on, he would never make
voyage. We thus rarely permitted our-
lves to be baffled by adverse circum-
ances; otherwise, like the sailor, we
ould have made no headway in the voy-
e of life. As to wealth, the prevailing
ea is, that its chief power is to supply
aste. In our case it was really so. But
on the course pursued by some of our

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

BID ADIEU TO GREY HAIR, FOREVER!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and kills it with new life and colouring matter.

It will not take a long diagnosis-able trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY. PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors
For sale by all Druggists. mh-sod-THAW

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It also remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.
no7-yw Tu.Th.S

☞ THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose (forty drops) of RETZ'S CALEFACIENT. HERMAN RETZ, CHEMIST. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

NOTICES.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have this day declared a DIVIDEND out of the earnings of the Monongahela Valley Division of the line for the first months ending on August 31st instant, at the rate of TEN PERCENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government and State taxes, payable to the holders of the stock of the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company. L. THEN for our even-

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, } January 14, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE out of profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Office of the Company.

W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.} Pittsburgh, January 10, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND on the stock of said Company of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, or $2 50 on each share, free of United States Revenue Tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, for the election of Directors, will take place in parlor G, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at the usual hour.

J. M. AMBLER COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 11th, 1867.

☞ NOTICE—PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, will be held on MONDAY, January 21st, 1867, at the office of the Company, No. 58 CLARK STREET city of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

A. S. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.," Pittsburgh, January 7, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per Share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th inst.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.} Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

☞ NOTICE TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS

The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States, have, for the purpose of avoiding all controversies under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.

The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or ENGLISH CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.

The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.

Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c , may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.,
D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.,
Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY. Pittsburgh, August 25, 1866.

☞ THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting

U. S. 7-30 NOTES,

1st SERIES, INTO

U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS

Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 52 Market st.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

☞ BOUQUETS, CAMELLIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS

About the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Tables and Hand Bouquets, Floral Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Oakland cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes. JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

dec20-ym

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 492 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND BOATS, and will give the best of references. Address POST OFFICE BOX 2,081, CINCINNATI.

FOR SALE—
100 bbls. Flour,
1,000 bush Oats,
100 boxes Cheese,
300 bush Potatoes,
25 kegs Apple Butter,
3 tons Apple Jelly,
6 bbls Boil Butter, 6 bbls Dried Apples,
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, Buckwheat Flour,
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 17th, last night but two of the eminent actor,

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,

Who will present on his occasion a great Double Bill—Manager's beautiful comedy of

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

And ever acceptable "Faint Heart Never Won a Fair Lady."

FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit—Two splendid pieces: Anna Cora Mowatt's satire on FASHION, or, Life in New York, and the standard comedy of "Wild Oats."

Saturday Afternoon Matinee—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Saturday Evening—"Money and Misery."

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

A splendid bill to night. Last night but two of the brilliant sensation arrive,

MISS ANNA LEVERING,

Who, in connection with Prof. SMITH'S GRAND RAILLET TROUPE, consisting of thirty young ladies, will appear in a Grand Carnival Scene. Three Grand Ballets. THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

NORMINE LESLIE, or, WOMAN'S VENGEANCE

Also by Saturday Afternoon, when will be performed a Grand Fairy Trick Pantomime. Beautiful Ballets &c. &c.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 18th, third appearance of the celebrated Tragedian.

OTTO V. HOYM.

URIEL ACOSTA.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES. PENN STREET.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Positive appearance of the Dashing Vocalist and Danseuse,

MISS KATE PARTINGTON

Singing, Dancing and Minstrelsy, concluding with the Laughable Farce, MANIAC LOVER.

Michael Earl.....Mr. Wm. McFarland.

MASONIC HALL.

FOR SIX SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th,

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP,

WITH HIS CELEBRATED

OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY,

Consisting of Twenty two Ladies and Gentlemen, in costumes of one hundred years ago, together with their splendid Orchestra, assisted by EMMA NICHOLS the Jenny Lind of America.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Reserved seats for sale at the Hall, commencing Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES TRACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the relative use of the same. feb8-1y

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES....P. W. H. LATSHAW....JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and the PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PLANK ROAD, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

nov8

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JAMES GALLAGHER and HUGH DANVER, under the style of Gallagher & Danver, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
HUGH DANVER.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of J. S. NEWMYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. Newmyer and D. W. Shallenberger having purchased the interest of A. C. Graff and William Fore.

All debts due the late firm will be collected, and all claims against, will be paid at the Old Stand, No. 396 PENN STREET, by the new firm.

J. S. NEWMYER,
D. W. SHALLENBERGER,
A. C. GRAFF,
WILLIAM FORE.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of J. S. NEWMYER & CO. we respectfully recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of their patronage for them.

A. C. GRAFF,
WILLIAM FORE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of D. FAWCETT & CO., the Globe Oregon Brewery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent on the twelfth (12) inst. The business of the Firm will be settled at the Brewery by HARRISON BUNTON, late clerk of the firm, who is authorized to use the name of the firm to wind up the business.

D. FAWCETT,
JOSEPH P. MAGH.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1867.

HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE Brewing, Malting and Hop Business, to Messrs. PIER, DANNALS & CO., we would request from our friends a continuance of the favors heretofore bestowed upon us during the number of years we were in the business. We take pleasure in recommending the new firm as from their long experience in the business we have no doubt but they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.

D. FAWCETT & CO.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, We would inform the public that we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage received by the late firm of D. Fawcett & Co., and from our experience in the business, and the facilities we have, to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between ISAAC LEHMAN and MEYER GREENBAUM, under the style of I. Lehman & Co. is this day dissolved and the business will be continued by ISAAC LEHMAN.

ISAAC LEHMAN,
MEYER GREENBAUM.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of DASH & BURNETT, for the purpose of carrying on the Merchant Tailoring Business, at 94 SMITHFIELD STREET.

G. W. DASH,
J. BURNETT.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me JAMES COLLORD (from date January 1), in the Pig Iron Commission business, R. C. LOOMIS.

R. C. LOOMIS.....J. COLLORD.

LOOMIS & COLLORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL.
OFFICE, NO. 59 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the name of CARTER, McGREW & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 11 WOOD STREET.

JOHN A. CARTER,
J. A. McGREW,
D. A. CARTER.

January 1st, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS.....A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. E. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

DIARIES,
DIARIES,
DIARIES,
SEVENTY STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

CHEESE—
50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,
Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BAILSLEY,
361 Liberty street.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY.
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
no2

BATES & BELL.
WINTER DRY GOODS
REDUCED.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
WOOL BLANKETS, all sizes, from $7 00 to $20 00.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, extra 4-4 for 25c.
FRENCH MERINOS, for 75c. worth $1 25.

BATES & BELL'S,
21 FIFTH STREET.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.
PLAIN AND RIBBED
WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
LINED BUCK AND KID
GLOVES.
MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
83 WOOD STREET

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH ST.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to any in use.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT HAIR METAL PINS, just the thing for Skaters—a new lot just opened.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.
LINED KID AND DRESS GLOVES—all sizes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a full assortment, just received at reduced prices.
HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS.
Elegant Silk Scarfs, Ties and Sashes.
Elegant styles of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERGARMENTS and DRAWERS greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles,
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Cord Gloves, Buck Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Hem's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cuffy Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Belt Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,
And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.
☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH
GAS SAVING CO.,
59 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES I. BENNETT, | W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY, | J. McD. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. CHALFANT, | N. J. BIGLEY.
nov15-ttr

A FULL STOCK OF
CANNED FRUITS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THIRD
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.
United States Depository.
WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ,
President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON,
Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT,
Assistant Cashier.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.
☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no30-ym

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET
NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposits. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company), Capital paid in, $600,000. Has privileges to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1863, will, we believe, be sufficient guarantee to the public that the new organization will receive the same promis attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same board of Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAWRENCE, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BALLEY,
THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. MAGEE,
THOS. WEETMAN, | JOHN WILSON.
WM. M. SIMON,
JAMES N. CHILLIS, President,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
no7

INSURANCE.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 NO. 32 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. McKEE, General Agent.
Office, No. 93 Water street, opposite Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risk. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the high character which they have acquired for affording the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.
Alexander Nimick, | Meredith Miller, Jr.,
James M'Auley, | Andrew Ackley,
Alex. Laughlin, | David M'Cready,
Rees J. Thomas, | John R. Malone,
Charles Lockhart, | Thomas P. Lloyd,
William S. Evans, | Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,
WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,
Office on northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Inserts Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with so safe a company.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS, | SAMUEL F. SHRIVER,
JOHN A. PARKE, | Dr. C. A. ARNOLD,
FRANK'N. RUSSELL, | JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. DAVENPORT, | JOHN H. LOWRY,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
P. M'CLINTOCK,
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner MARKET and WATER streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPARD, President.
WM. RAGALEY, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in this and other States by the Rivers, Lakes and Inland Navigation, and the navigation of the sea.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid by firm.

DIRECTORS:
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JAMES PARK, JR., | JAMES M. COOPER,
WM. M. NIXON, | H. HEALTON,
R. P. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, JR.,
SAMUEL KRAMER, | JOHN H. BAKEWELL,
JOSHUA RHODES, | GEORGE SINGMAN,
RADCLAY PERSTON, | WM. A. RODGERS,
M. E. REED.
CAPT. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,
Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS,
BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS,
AND
Iron Pipe Fitters for
STEAM AND WATER. Also,
SINGLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS FOR
J. Woods' Valveless Pump.
☞ Special attention paid to Steamboats' and Oil Refinery work.
119 SECOND STREET, NEAR SHORT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTH&S

JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER.
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments, constantly on hand and to order. Of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants.
No. 129 SECOND STREET.
Between Wood and Smithfield.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PEACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Bank note cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 73 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. aug8

For the Ladies.
RARE GOODS,
CLOTHES, MANGLES
GOFFERING
OR
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We have just opened a splendid stock of
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2¾, 3, 3¼ and 3½ YARDS WIDE, AND
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SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNION CONVENTION.

Organic Union of the Presbyterian Denominations—The Principles Contained in the Call Affirmed.

A Convention of Ministers and Elders of the various denominations of Presbyterians met in the church of which Rev. John Douglas, D. D. is pastor, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The object of the Convention, which was called by a Committee of the Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh appointed some time since for that purpose, was to devise a plan for the organic union of the Presb terian denominations.

Rev Charles C Beatty, D. D., L. L. D., was called to preside temporarily, and Rev. Alex. Calhoun chosen Secretary. Dr Beat y opened the meeting by prayer.

Delegates.

The following delegates were present: From the Old School Presbyterian Church—Drs. C. C Beatty, W. D. Howard, George Marshall, Joseph Smith, Messrs. James Allison, M. W. Jacobus, Rev. S. F. Scovel.

From the United Presbyterian—Dr. J. S. Easton, Revs David Inglis and A. Calhoun.

From the Reformed Presbyterian—Drs. Geo. Scott, John Douglas, Revs John McMillan, Thos Johnston, H. T. Wylie, J. F. Hoyl, John Alfred, Ruling Elders, Thos. Smith James Garner, Samuel Gibson, R. M. Young, R. Miller, Wm. Hutchison, D. Calhas, Thos. Aleiose, A. T. Moorhead, M. Gormley.

The call for the Convention was then read by the Rev. John Douglas. It is the chairman of the committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to correspond with other denominations of Presbyterians in regard to the matter of organic union. After the reading of the call, Rev. Dr. Beatty, the Chairman addressed the Convention in a brief speech. He hoped that great good would result from the Convention. There was no good reason why all our branches of the Presbyterian Church should not unite. We ought to feel like the literal parts of the great Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and should not object to denominations being so subdivided up.

On motion of Dr. Howard a committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for permanent organization. Drs Howard and Douglas, and Rev. A. Calhoun were appointed.

A letter was read by Dr. Douglas from Dr. A. Donaldson, of Elder's Ridge urging the Convention to decide favorably on the subject of union. On motion of Dr George Scott the letter was received and laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. George Scott, it was decided that the Convention should be governed by the rules of parliament common in Church Courts.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President—Dr. C. C. Beatty.

Vice President—Dr. W. D Howard.

Secretary—Dr. J. S. Easton.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. J. F. Hill.

Their report was unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen elect entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Dr. Douglas stated that the Old School and United Presbyterians would be considered the guests of the Reformed Church; that the reformed Church was a unit in favor of union; that it would possibly have looked to her that the initiative was taken by one of the larger bodies, but inasmuch as this church had the largest number it was supposed to be opposed to union, it had conceded to act first.

The Chairman inquired if any order of business had been prepared, and suggested that a motion be made upon which members might speak.

Rev. S. Scovel moved that the Committee reaffirm the principles contained in the call for the Convention.

Dr. George Scott addressed the Convention briefly. While the church never could rise to the majesty of her position until she became one. Only by unity could she be the world as it was the will of God. This was a day of small things, but should not be despised. Everything must have a beginning and this Convention might result in great things. The impediments to union were great. Habits and associations once formed are hard to break. These may be put in the list of unconstitutional. The Convention would contemplate union on one basis, the very basis being abandoned when the original name. The other was a cooperative union—a union in all things where the line is not conscientiously assumed in the articles of belief. He greatly preferred the organic union, and thought the Presbyterian church must ultimately prevail in America. It is in harmony with our institutions, in fact our institutions have grown out of it. Some basis must be devised to attain union, and stated that the church as at present can never be made to agree with the views she once held when first existed. He respected the fathers, but had no superstitious reverence for them. They were sinners as resorting the armies of Salvation. They fought each other. The churches are now drawing nearer, and could not be kept from eventual union, but an effort should be made now to hasten it. He recommended that a Standing Committee be appointed to whom tas be referred all matters which may arise in the progress of prayer and careful consideration. Let them consider the divisions and the causes which led to them. He thought there was now a union of spirit, and there should be no room for sectarian scandal. He thought divi ion unchristian and unscriptural. Dr. George would not be an age of progress. Churches said we were living in an age of progress. Churches ought to be drawn into agreement. Nations, and Evangelical churches are now convinced that a new and important era is dawning. The question is to every one of us simply the same platform of faith, of way and truth. All hold to the cardinal doctrines of the Westminster Assembly and there are no slight peculiarities of habit could not be distinguished.

There are two points of difference—Psalmody and Intercommunion. These should not keep them apart. Christ had said, and will have but one church. As a means of bringing the churches together he recommended Free Pews for each other, Second Interchange of labors among pastors, and social prayer meetings. Third. The spirit in exchanging the principles and not the questions as to customs in vogue, but go through them in detail. Fourth, Intercommunion between all members in good and regular standing. If these things could be brought about, the Presbyterian Church would be a great power for good

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Euston, the convention adjourned to half past two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled in the afternoon, half past two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. Wylie. The following delegates were added to the list of this morning: Drs. Hodge and Gracey, Rev. S. B Reed, and C. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Dr. Beatty (Dr. Howard in the chair) addressed the Convention. He regretted that he would be under the necessity of leaving to meet some pressing engagements. He was greatly rejoiced that he had an opportunity of being present. These meetings were always productive of good. He had the honor of being a member of the Committee on Union between the old and New School General Assembly. They were near in their doctrine government and form of worship; the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches as they were to the New School Assembly. These Conferences always brought them nearer together, and he hoped the Convention would not adjourn without making arrangements for another meeting.

Rev. D. Blair made some remarks after which James Allison said he coincided with every thing that had been said. He would not deal with facts. He would find that there was no difficulty whatever on the subjects of psalmody and intercommunion.

Rev. W. T. Wylie said there was as much difference among the members as any one denomination as there was among these bodies represented in the Convention.

The question was then put on the re-affirming the principles contained in the call, and was carried unanimously.

A committee consisting of Revs W. D. Howard, D. C. John D unlas, D. D. John S Easton, D. D. and Herrick Johnson, D. D. was appointed to make arrangements for another convention to be held in this city at an early day.

A discussion then took place in regard to some matters referred to in the call—specially which was participated in by Revs. Dr. Gracey, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Easton, John McMillan and W. T. Wylie.

After prayer by Rev. James Allison, the convention adjourned. Rev Dr. Howard pronouncing the Apostolic Benediction.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Elizabeth McCormack vs. Thomas Kerr, being an action in ejectment for eighteen acres of land in Baldwin township, rendered a verdict yesterday morning in favor of the defendant.

F. A. Dilworth, for use of Joseph Dilworth, vs. Allen Kramer, Edward Rahm and Florence Kramer, partners in the late firm of Work, McCouch & Co. The plaintiff in this case alleged that he had on deposit with Messrs. Work, McCouch & Co., in Philadelphia, at the time of the failure of the firm, $29 989 45, three-fourths of which sum is yet due and unpaid. The defendants aver that upon the failure of their firm they desired to secure as far as possible the claims of every county creditor, and through the aid from certain friends, were enabled to offer twenty five per cent. on the various debts, with the understanding that upon the payment of that amount they would be released from further liability. They also allege that the legal plaintiff in the case agreed to accept the proposition, and that the plaintiff had due notice and knowledge of said agreement and participated in its negotiation. The case, which excites considerable interest among our business men, is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The case of Foster & Co. vs. Peter Coleman, action to recover the amount of a promissory note given by Coleman & Co. to Lloyd & Black, and lifted by defendants, continued the attention of this Court yesterday, and has not yet been concluded.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

Yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy, charged with libel, on oath of Solomon Schoyer, Jr., Esq., was called up. In August last, an article appeared in the columns of the *Republic*, in which Schoyer, Riddle and Mr. Schoyer were accused of having acted dishonestly with the shareholders of the *Gazette* Association while it was under their management. Suit was instituted against Mr. N. P. Sawyer, the ostensible editor of the paper, for libel, but during the trial Mr. Kennedy admitted that he had written the article in question, and averred that the statements were correct. Mr. Schoyer, upon the conclusion of the trial, instituted prosecutions against Mr. Kennedy, and the case came up yesterday as above stated. Messrs. Marshall, Hampton and Corwin conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Shanlon and Swartzwelder appeared for the defense. When the jury had been empanelled, an effort was made to quash the indictment, and reasons given therefor, but after a lengthy argument, the Court overruled the motion and the trial proceeded. Witnesses for the prosecution were then examined, who testified to having heard defendant admit in open Court, that he had written the article referred to. The case is still on trial, but will probably be concluded to-day.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Western University, the President, Dr. A. H. Gross, in the chair. The attendance was large and the proceedings spirited and harmonious. Various committees made reports, among them the committee appointed to prepare a report on "Properties of the water used by the inhabitants of Pittsburgh." An able and interesting paper on the subject was read by Dr. N. McDonald, and, after discussion, was directed to be published.

Six new members were elected, and ten gentlemen proposed for membership.

A special meeting will be held on the third Tuesday evening in February, subject for discussion, "Bromine and its compounds."

The following gentlemen were elected officers for 1867:

President—Dr. R. B. Mowry.

Vice-President—Dr. M. R. Trevor.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Henry T. Coffey.

Assistant Secretary—Dr. S N. Denham.

Treasurer—Dr. N. McDonald.

Censor—Dr. Thos. J Hastings.

Delegates to American Medical Association which meets in Cincinnati, May, 1867—Dr Jas King, Dr M R Trevor, Dr A. H Gross, Dr John Dickson, Dr B C Jillson and Dr J Perchment. Alternates—Dr E J Gallagher, Dr H Coffey, Dr John Semple and Dr R B Mowry.

Delegates to Medical Society of Pennsylvania which meets in Pittsburgh, June 12th, 1867.—Dr W P Knox, Dr M R Trevor, Dr E A Wood, Dr M R Hamilton, Dr James McCann, Dr A M Pollock, Dr A H Gross, Dr John Jackson, Dr H T Coffey, Dr Ferd Koiler, Dr D N Romkin and Dr Geo McCook.

The President elect on taking the chair made a few felicitous remarks. The retiring President, Dr. A. H. Gross will deliver the Annual Address at the next Quarterly Meeting, third Tuesday in April.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD—If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to desdribe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaint or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for advice or consultation. Office No. 191 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEAR CREEK RAILROAD.—At an election held on the 14th of January, 1867, at Greenville, Mercer county, the following persons were elected officers: Henry Rawie, of Erie, President; Directors, Williams, James Sherman, Wells, Hugh D. Wells, James Sherman, Charles W. Watson and Samuel Griffith.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B Romaine, Manager, No. 25 Broadway, New York.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Association—Protection to American Industry Demanded.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Wool Growers Association was held yesterday in the Court House. The attendance was not very large, although nearly all the Western counties were represented.

At ten o'clock, the Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne of Washington, and in the absence of the Secretary, J. McDonald Glenn, of Allegheny county, was appointed Secretary *protem*.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. James Slocum, of Fayette county; John N. McDonald, F. Patterson and John S. Russell, of Washington county, and Hugh Lee, of Allegheny county, were appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The following committee were also appointed to select officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year: Messrs. David Houston, Andrew Miller and Samuel McFarland.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order about two o'clock by President Le Moyne.

The committee appointed at the morning session to prepare business for the Convention, submitted the following:

"That it is of the first national importance that the wool growing interest of our country should have ample protection, that the present tariff is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and the Association therefore earnestly but respectfully urge upon Congress the passage of the bill on Wool and Woolens, as passed by the Lower House of Congress at its last session.

"Your committee would also recommend for deliberation the breeding and general management of sheep."

The report was accepted.

Mr. Houston, of Fayette county, read the bill on Wool and Woolens, passed by the House of Representatives, at its last session.

Mr. Lee, of Allegheny county, while not favorable to many of the provisions of the bill, would be satisfied to see it have a trial. If the bill was in operation, however, he feared the tariff would be evaded and eighty five per cent of foreign wool brought into this country at three per cent duty.

Maj. McFarland, of Washington county, had received letters from Eastern wool dealers, who concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Lee.

Mr. J. McD. Glenn, of Allegheny county, was of opinion that the bill under discussion was the best that wool-growers could reasonably expect. The objections made by New York dealers was certainly a recommendation to it. Free traders had even stated that the bill was too stringent. The National Wool Convention had adopted the bill, and if the people would insist upon its passage by Congress it would become a law. The wool growers of the country had power to elect the Congress, and if they would make a united effort they could secure every thing they desired.

Major McFarland did not desire to discuss the matter, and moved that the first recommendation of the Committee be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously.

The second proposition—"The wintering and general management of sheep"—was then called up, when Mr. Slocum stated that he would be glad to have the members present express their views upon the subject. A collateral discussion ensued, which was participated in by a number of the members.

Boots and Shoes selling at a sacrifice—Opera House Shoe Store.

A GENTLEMAN may do business in the city until any hour of the day or evening, and then taking the P. R. R cars, he may land in twenty minutes at a station, where to buy a walk of, say three or four minutes, just distant enough to be safe; he may reach, dry shod, a most attractive residence that is now for sale, with grounds and out-buildings, at an extremely low rate. Enquire at 119 First street.

WHAT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WILL DO.—First, it will buy a dozen of the best shell oysters in the two cities. Secondly, it will buy one of the best stews in town, and the place to get them is at the Sonparel Hotel, and Saloon, corner of Smithfield and Liberty; also, meals served up at all hours of the day, cheaper than any house in town, and kept by the original cheap James.

CHAS. W. NOLEN'S pure Medicinal Cod-Liver Oil, prepared for immediate sales by our own agent at the fisheries, its purity and excellence has won for it the confidence and patronage of the Medicinal Faculty throughout the country, who recommend it as superior to any other now manufactured. Its efficacy and sweetness enables the weakest invalid to retain it.

Its efficacy depending on its purity, and thereby the ability of the patient to make a fair long time, results must be obtained from the use of our oil which cannot be expected from others.

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TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER at the Fifth street Clothing Bazaar, No. 71 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice, $20 000 worth of ready-made Fine Clothing; $5,000 worth of Fashionable Hats and Caps, and $4,000 worth of Gent's Furnishing Goods must be sold within 60 days at any price, to quit business. Store Lease and the entire FIXTURES for sale

A NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.—It is the richly freighted ship that is tracked by the robbers of the sea; and, on the same principle, it is the popular specific that the land buccaneers, called counterfeiters, select for their evil-doing ends. BURDETT'S SARSAPARILLA BITTERS stand pre eminent among medicinal preparations in this country. The demand for them is something wonderful, unparalleled; hence the counterfeiters know full well that if they can impose their fiery fluids upon the people as that famous tonic they can make fortunes by the fraud. They are now at work. Detectives are on the trail of some of them, and others have been already brought to book. Let the public remind the proprietors in their efforts to baffle the reckless scoundrels who seek at once to poison the community and swindle the firm that has produced the finest Vegetable Bitters ever manufactured. Thinking to dodge the law, the counterfeiters are affixing to their bottles names resembling in orthography and sound that of Hostetter, such as "Hochstetter," "Hoofstetter," and the like. Will the public be kind enough to look to this, and to see and follow up the silent fight, with its vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and its tiny note of hand, signed "Hostetter & Smith?" The proprietors will do their part to protect the million from imposition, and they ask the million to be on the alert against the plotters against their health. Hostetter & Smith.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—This evening, the popular artiste, Mr. E. L. Davenport, will appear as "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's play, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and as "Ray Romaz," in Mazeppa. Miss Rose Newton, Miss Clair Lacy, This, certainly, is a very attractive bill, and should gather in the Opera House a crowded and highly elegant audience.

THEATER.—A return to the sensational drama is announced for this evening, when Anna Levering and Smith's grand Ballet Troupe of Fairy Queens will appear in a grand carnival scene and three ballets.

GERMAN THEATER.—That excellent actor, Mr. O. V. Hoym, was greeted by a large audience last evening, to witness his impersonation of Don Cesar de Bazan, which was exceedingly fine. The play of the evening make his third appearance in the play "Uriel Acosta."

VARIETIES.—Mr. McFarland will this evening perform "Michael Erle," in the "Maniac Lover," and the variety troupe will appear in their best style, closing the burlesque of "Otello."

MASONIC HALL.—The Old Folks, under Father Kemp's superior directorship, continue to delight large audiences at Masonic Hall.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S, 27 Fifth street.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867.

There were no transactions in the local stock market to day that would claim any particular mention. Bank stocks are steadily looming up in price, and it would be difficult to purchase a large lot at even the highest figures they have touched. Columbia oil stock is still sinking, and lower prices yet await it. The low price of oil alone is the cause of the remarkable change in the fortunes of this once popular stock. Insurance stocks are not in request, except at nominal bids. The heavy losses which our city companies, with a few exceptions, have sustained during the past year, have rendered them unable to divide large annual dividends among stock holders. It is gratifying however to refer to their uniform promptness and ability to pay their obligations, while spoiling bonfires.

—At the beginning of this week there was a sudden break down in New York Central, on sales which were pressed in large amounts from 110½ down to 108¾, a cent. The street, says the *Times*, since the late annual election, holds more of this stock than ordinarily, partly under hypothecation; but the supposition was that it was in strong hands and chiefly among the friends of the new administration. The explanation of the fall and pressure this morning is, that already a serious difference is pending between the new management and Mr. Vanderbilt, who owns the Harlem Road and most of the stock of the Hudson River Road; but the only plausibility about this story is that Hudson shares have also fallen off, and a large lobber in the Hudson shares is a free seller of Central. It is quite as likely, however, that the raid on this leading stock was to affect the general Railway market, or it may be to it influence legislation at Albany on the question of the two cents ₰ mile passenger rates Erie shares, which were so heavily sold on Thursday and Friday last down to 62@61¾, have been freely realized upon by the buyers at these low prices since Saturday morning at 65@65¼, 66 ₰ cent. These shares are renewed this morning, and in turn influenced some sales on seller's option, 60 days.

—The Treasury now holds considerably more gold than was in possession of all the banks of the United States during the seven years preceding the war, as will appear from the following comparison:

Specie in Banks 1854-5	$43,041,566
Specie in Banks 1855-6	42,318,356
Specie in Banks 1856 7	35,349,858
Specie in Banks 1857-8	24,741,432
Specie in Banks 1858 9	104,337,818
Specie in Banks 1859-60	83,091,337
Average for the seven years	74,540,877

The amount of specie in the U. S. Treasury for the seven years next preceding the war was $74,500,000; for $25,300,000 less than the amount held by the Treasury on the 1st inst. These facts show how utterly groundless are all the theories based upon the supposition of a scarcity of specie.

—At the recent election for Directors of the First National Bank at Washington, Pa., the following named persons were chosen for the ensuing year: Jos. M. Buffington, Jr., Samuel Cutler, James Watson, Joseph Henderson, John S. Brady, Samuel Vance, David Houston, John Johnson.

—The business of our banks and bankers is very severely taxed, as all must admit who compare the amount levied on those engaged in this particular business with that imposed on other classes. In addition to this unequal burthen, the business itself, especially that portion of it controlled by the banks, is greatly reduced. The commissions on the entire sales daily reported at the Philadelphia Stock Board, says the *Ledger*, hardly pay the expenses of a single office. So much for the effect of the very unequal taxes imposed, and, what is worse, of the burthensome restrictions on the business done by each. Between Congress and the State Legislature the banks, bankers and brokers are taken into full account. Meanwhile the banks are first taxed two thousand dollars a year, whether they are then taxed or not, on dividends, one per cent. on circulation, one-half per cent. on deposits. These items amount to a large sum annually, and are exhorted, because no other pursuit is similarly burdened. It is a very common opinion among those who have suffered from such commercial wars that these several provisions are unjust and not inforced, and our law-makers have caught up the error; hence any outrage in the way of taxation is the outcome of ungrateful and illegal exposure of business may be imposed with impunity. The following table will show how long as we have a currency of unequal values, and the community carries millions of stock securities, which holders daily desire to buy or sell, is an absolute necessity. They are as essential to the gastronomic full business as is any other profession or calling. The more ignorant we know are of the opinion that the discount on depreciated bank notes, or any "premium" on gold, are wholly the profits of the "shaver." But there is no such thing. There is no discount or difference in values. This idea confuds favor in out of the way regions; but every man in business knows that he is better, and our representatives at Washington and at Harrisburg would do credit to their intelligence if they would inform themselves upon this subject. They should at least make a move in the right direction, and learn that what the law authorizes is right, and that those engaging under it are entitled to respect. Till only the banks are taxed, and the broker and the broker is improper, deny it, but do not continue to run an up from which to make money for the public coffers.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, January 16, 1867.

There are no new features worthy of special notice in the condition of our markets. There is comparatively little or nothing doing in the various articles of country produce. Flour is more firm than yesterday, with but scant stocks and meager receipts. The low embargo of the Monongahela river has been removed and boats will be able to resume their trips in a few days. Grain is also firmer, with but some activity in trade. From the accounts given of business in other cities, we are doing about as much as any of them.

We annex the following review of markets, condensed from our exchanges:

PHILADELPHIA.

The *American* of Tuesday reports the markets as follows:

Groceries—Coffee continues quiet. Small sales of Rio are reported at 20@20½ cents gold. Sugar is in more request, and Cuba and Porto Rico sold at 12c per pound currency.

Flour—The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels of family and fancy brands at $10 50@11 75 for extras; $11 50@12 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do, and $13 50@14 for fancy brands of which there is a scarcity. Rye flour sells at $7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in corn meal.

Grain—There is a fair demand for prime wheat, and holders are firm in their views, but the offerings are small, and only 2,000 bushels sold at $2 30@2 34 for Southern and Pennsylvania red, and white at $2 32@2 36 for lots of common Pennsylvania rye sold at $1 18 per bushel. The market is bare of yellow corn, and prime lots are scarce and in active demand, with sales of 4 000 bushels Southern at 92@93c, and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Ohio do, and 4,000 bushels of fancy brands at 94@95c per bushel. Western mixed sells at 90@91c. Nothing doing in corn meal.

Provisions—There is a good demand for prime mess pork, and holders are firm in their views, but the offerings are small, and we quote new mess at $23 50@24 00 for old do at $19 50@20 00, and extra and extra family at $25@26 00 per barrel. Prime mess sells at $21@21 50, and extra prime at $19@19 50 per barrel. Bacon is in fair demand, with a sale of 3,000 pieces at 12½@13c for hams, and 11½@12c for shoulders, and 15@16c for sides. Lard is in good demand, with a sale of 3,000 pieces at 13½@14c per pound for prime in barrels and kegs.

Seeds—The demand for timothy is moderate, and prices are firm at $4 25@4 50 per bushel. Flaxseed is in fair demand, with a sale of 3,000 pounds at $2 30@2 35 per bushel. Cloverseed is in moderate demand, with sales of 400 bushels at 12½@12¾c per pound.

Whisky—The market remains about the same as last quoted, but the demand is limited; 100 bbls of new sold at 34c per gallon. 3 Bbls of old sold at 40c, and a small way at 44@45c; picked do at 42@43c; and about 100 bbls of wood at 37@38c per gallon, as to quality and condition.

Petroleum—Crude dull; and sales are making at $9 00@9 25 for clover; $9 25@9 75 for Timothy, and $2 75@3 00 for flaxseed.

LOUISVILLE.

The hog and provision market is somewhat unsettled, says the *Courier*, of Monday, and hogs for packing purposes continue nominal at 5@5½c gross. There is very few offering, the season being about closed. The demand for the hog product, especially fully cured bulk meat and new bacon, has been quite active, and we decided increase in the demand to-day, with a sale of 300 bbls mess pork at $23 50; a sale of 300 bbls at $23 75@24 00; and 100 bbls extra mess, with a sale of 30,000 pounds shoulders at 12½c, clear ribbed sides 16½c, and clear sides (in all loose) also a sale of 150 pieces shoulders on private terms, and sales of 125 casks in lots, at same, for shoulders, 13@13½c for clear ribbed sides and 16½c for clear sides (loose). Bacon is in full demand, with a sale of 3,000 pieces hams at 18@18½c, and shoulders at 13½c, and private terms; also a sale of 100 pieces sugar cured Shoulders at 13½c, and 50 pieces do at 13c, and sales of 200 tierces clear ribbed sides at 16c, and 37 casks clear sides at 16½c. Lard is in good demand, with sales to a dealer at 12c, and 22 tierces at 12¾@12½c, and 35 kegs at 13c.

Coal—Stock reduced, with a sale of a barge load of Pittsburgh afloat at 15c. The retail rate of best Pittsburgh or Cannel coal is 20c per bushel, and Kanawha coal to Ironia 14c.

Whisky—We quote a sale of 81 bbls raw at $2 31, the market firmer; a sale of 50 bbls yesterday at the same.

Tobacco—The market for tobacco was a little firmer on Monday than the day previous, the offerings amounting to only 13 hhds; with no reliable change in rates. Sales of the week were 165 hhds, with 29 reinspected. The following constitutes the sales, and subjoin the following classification, and subjoin the following:

Lugs, common	$2 50 to 3 50
Lugs, fair to good	3 75 to 4 75
Common leaf	5 00 to 6 00
Low medium	8 00 to 9 00
Medium to good	9 50 to 11 50
Fair to good	12 00 to 13 50
Good to fine	14 00 to 16 00
Cutting leaf, medium to fine	15 00 to 20 00
Do fine	21 00 to 40 00

The stock on hand is 4 231 hhds.

The New Albany *Ledger* of Saturday evening says: E. Beckman has packed so far for the present season, 1,650 hogs, and is killing some 200 to-day. The number killed by McDonald & Co., is 10,000, which will make the number up to 11,650. The number killed by McDonald & Co. will probably kill three or four hundred more before the season ends. Beckman's is the number, so that the total of the packing will reach 12,000 head.

Ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-three hogs have been packed at Vincennes the present season.

ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday, says: The provision and lard market is very dull in consequence of the stringent money market, and sales come comprised 85 bbls city mess pork at $20 25; 285 pieces green shoulders, rubbed sait, at 6¾c; 370 pieces country bacon, at 10c for shoulders, 12½c for sides, and 14c for hams; 5 casks clear sides at 13½c, and 3 do clear shoulders at 10½c ₰ lb; also 500 tierces prime steam lard, for delivery in February, at 11¾c; 50 do same lard lots of extra choice city kettle, comprising 10 tierces at 12½c; 10 half bbls at 13½c, and 25 kegs at 14c ₰ lb. Nothing doing in corn.

Flour—Market firm but inactive for want of shipping facilities, and prices remain unchanged. Sales comprise 55 bbls XX at $8 50; 75 bbls extra, part at Cairo at $10 50@10 75; 164 bbls extra, part at mill, at $11; 395 bbls spring extra and fall single extra, at $11 50; 60 double extra, at $12; 200 do at $12 50; 100 do at $12 75; 50 do at $13; 50 do same; 200 double extra at $13 25; 250 treble extra, at $14; 50 do at $14 50, and small lots fancy at $15 ₰ barrels.

The Cincinnati Provision market has been very steady throughout the week, closing unchanged on Thursday, with more nerve than was under and the circumstances, to be expected. An improvement on most of the week's sales, and a fair business has taken place within a few days. Mess Pork is out of first-class brands dated Jan 5 at $23 75 to-day, but job lots of established brands, and free offerings are not made at this rate. Bacon has become very firm as to prime, and in tierces that is for steamed. Greases ranged at sales to-day. Lard has been very active under demand, and as the amount of fully cured is becoming quite scarce, holders are getting up their views, and are not on stiff in a great state. There was a little grease of Bulk Meats in store to-day. Shoulders, fully cured would command 7¾@, loose; but are mostly boxed at 7½c; loose, sides, fully cured, sold at 9¾@9¾c loose, and nearly fully packing dressed a little early in the week, but it has since become firmer. Clear sides, fully cured 12¼c; packed, on the 5th inst., 11¾c, and in loose cases 11½c. For delivery ahead clear sides are to be had at 12c. Bulk Sides are barely quotable; nominally we place the figure at 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams are selling at 15@16c, uncanvassed.

Green meats have been quite dull, from the block, and have lately stiffened in prices, so that loose shoulders are firm at 6c sides at 9½@9¾c, for light and heavy, and hams at 9¾@10c for large and small.

Packing on Tuesday at Monday's figures. On Wednesday heavy receipts depressed the market a little, reduced the outside figure to $7 40 for net weights. On Thursday there were some sales at $7 50, but the market settled down to $7 40 again for heavy. On Friday they were up to $7 50 again. This figure was improved on some of the sales on Saturday. To-day there were transactions at $7 55@7 60 for heavy, but the figures only applied to extra heavy, and fairly to indicate the market we quote it at $7 55@7 60. The receipts as reported on the books of the Merchants' Exchange daily, were as follows: Tuesday, 6,500 Wednesday, 10,540 Thursday, 4,160; Friday, 3,100; Saturday, 3,600; Monday, 7,373. In all by railroad, 39,891. This would make for the season over 270,000 head.

Considering all the circumstances, it is surprising that prices have been so well maintained, the more so when it is impossible to find any any one expressing strong confidence in profitable returns for the season's work.

The receipts per railroad, since our last, were 2,020 bbls Flour, 274 bbls Apples, 1,200 sacks Corn, 238 sacks Barley, 951 sacks Wheat 216 sacks Rye, 442 sacks Oats, 92 dressed Hogs, and 5,212 pieces Bulk Meats. We quote as follows:

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged. Small sales were made of fresh roll at 28@30c.

EGGS—Market dull. We quote fresh packed at 29@30c per dozen.

HAY—We note sales of 2 car loads at $20 per ton. At the scales, from country sleds, prime timothy sold at from